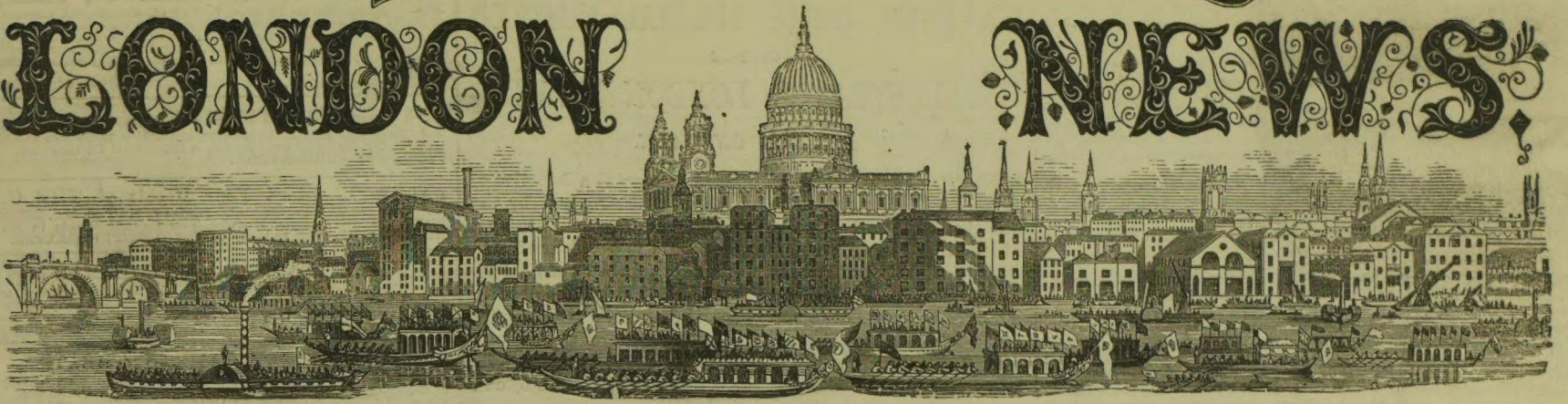


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1921.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME: RECEPTION AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Eltham, Kent, the wife of Thomas Simson, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at 386, Camden-road, N., the wife of Robert S. Vivian, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Parkfield-road, Liverpool, the wife of James Marke Wood, jun., of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Ashbrooke-road, Sunderland, the wife of Ralph Simey, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Queen Anne-street, Lady Aulrey Howard, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., Lady Wilhelmina Brooke, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 19, Chesham-place, Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at Spetchley, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, Charles William Francis Noel, Viscount Campden, to Augusta Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of R. Berkeley, Esq., and Lady Catherine Berkeley.
On the 13th inst., at St. Mary's, Melcombe Reg's, Weymouth, by the Rev. J. Ducl. Vicar of Marchwood, Henry, son of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., of Youlston Park, Barnstaple, Devon, to Adah Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late H. F. K. Holloway, Esq., of Marchwood, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Santos (Brazil), John, eldest son of William Knowles, Esq., of Kirkby-Malham, and son-in-law of Richard Knowles, Esq., of Queen's-gardens, in his 25th year.
On the 14th inst., at Fontenay, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Robert Moncrieff Eckford, only son of Captain Eckford, aged four months.
On the 12th inst., at Kingswood, South Dulwich, Margaret, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas Tapling, Esq., in the nineteenth year of her age.
On the 10th inst., at Bodelwyddan, Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., aged 74 years.
On the 17th inst., at Stratford-place, the Countess of Malmesbury, after a painful illness.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

SUNDAY, MAY 21.
Regation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. C. T. Ackland; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Boulton, Principal of St. John's College, Highbury.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. F. Holland; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Percival, Principal of Clifton College.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon C. F. Cook.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, third Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robert Henley, Vicar of Putney.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, for the Christian Evidence Society, 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Plumtree ("Infidelity confuted by its own concessions").
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 7 p.m., the Rev. Robert Maguire, for the Church of England Young Men's Society.
MONDAY, MAY 22.
Cambridge Easter Term divides at midnight.
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m., and next day.
Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, inspection of Mr. Gamgee's Glaciarium, Chelsea, 1 p.m.; afterwards Stanley Works.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon, election of officers, &c.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (the Rev. E. Ledger on Sideral Astronomy), and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Philharmonic Society, 3.30 p.m.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conferences—Mechanics, &c.; and on Thursday.
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. L. O'Malley on the Bill to Amend the Law Relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries negligently Caused to Persons in their Employment).
Anniversaries:—Army Scripture-Readers' Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.; Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.; Christian Community, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, MAY 23.
New Moon, 3.25 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Fox on New Zealand).
Anthropological Institute, at the School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant Cameron on the Anthropology of Central Africa).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Economy in Dead Weight of Railway Wagon Stock; Mr. R. Price-Williams on the Permanent Way of Railways).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conference—Chemistry.
London Library, annual meeting, 3 p.m. (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in the chair).
Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, Croydon, half-yearly court, noon.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Walker on Vortex Atoms; Mr. P. Gray on Seaweed Gathering).
Anniversaries:—Refuge for Homeless Children and the Chichester, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair); Peace Society, Finsbury Chapel, 6.30 p.m.; Aborigines Protection Society, London Tavern, 7.30 p.m.; Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
London Athletic Club, Lillie-bridge, State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.
Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Health Society, 4 p.m. (Miss Miranda Hill on the Influence of Beauty on the Life and Health of the Nation).
Botanic Society, summer exhibition 2 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Bramwell on Railway Safety Appliances).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on Theriodonts in Permian Deposits; papers by Professors H. G. Seeley and A. Favre).
Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, concert by Madame C. Nilsson, St. James's Hall.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. Long on Russian Proverbs).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Lord Chesham in the chair).
Royal Society, the President's reception, 9 p.m.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conference—Physics and Astronomy.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, annual meeting, afternoon.
St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, annual dinner, City Terminus Hotel, 6.30 p.m. (Earl Percy in the chair).
Metropolitan Free Hospital, annual festival, London Tavern.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, anniversary festival, Alexandra Palace.
International Pony and Horse Show, Lillie-bridge (three days).
THURSDAY, MAY 25.
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday.
Trinity Term begins.
Princess Helena born, 1846.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Holy Communion, 8 a.m., and at 10.30, with sermon; prayers and sermon, 4 p.m.; and at 8 p.m. sermon, by Rev. Professor S. Chestham.
Westminster Abbey, 3.30 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley for the St. Alban's Abbey Restoration Fund).
Whitehall, 11 a.m. (the Rev. F. J. Jayne).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Voltaic Electricity).
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m., anniversary (Mr. Edmund Sharpe on the Architecture of La Charente—the annual excursion).
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, election of officers and children, London Tavern, 10 a.m.
Royal Medical Benevolent College, annual meeting, 3 p.m.
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-in-road, grand ball, Willis's Rooms.
FRIDAY, MAY 26.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid on Military Training).
Botanic Society Lecture, by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m.
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. Birdwood on Competition and its Effects on Education).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. F. Moulton on the Verification of Scientific Theories, 9 p.m.).
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; conference, Biology.
Oxford and Cambridge University Club, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Anniversaries: London Aged Christian Society, Willis's Rooms, noon (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair); China Inland Missions, Mildmay-park, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Moravian Missions, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of Ripon in the chair); Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
SATURDAY, MAY 27.
The Queen's Birthday to be kept.
The Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, born, 1819.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on King Arthur's Place in English Literature).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
New Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Musical Artists' Society at Royal Academy of Music, evening.
Gresham Lecture, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallen on Rhetoric).
King's College, London Athletic Club, Lillie-bridge.
Quebec Institute, in aid of the Byron Memorial Fund, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Crawshaw on Reforms Urgently Needed).

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM INDIA.

A FEW COPIES OF THE WELCOME HOME SPECIAL NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS REMAIN ON SALE.

It consists of Forty Pages, in which is presented a Selection of ENGRAVINGS from those supplied to the Journal by the Sketches of its SPECIAL ARTISTS, with several Additional ILLUSTRATIONS, representing Scenes in the Tour of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS through different Provinces of INDIA. The CEREMONIES of HIS RECEPTION, FESTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS, both in the Presidency Capital Cities and at the Courts of Native Princes, form the subjects of these Illustrations; with the Sports of TIGER AND ELEPHANT HUNTING in the TERAI OF NEPAUL, and some Incidents of the VOYAGE HOME.

A Complete NARRATIVE OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA, from his leaving England in OCTOBER to his arrival home in MAY, has been compiled to accompany this Series of Engravings.

With this Publication is presented

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, from an Original Drawing, of the PRINCE OF WALES, IN FULL UNIFORM, Dismounted from his Horse after a Review of Troops in India.

The whole is inclosed in a very UNIQUE AND HANDSOME ORNAMENTAL COVER, of beautiful design, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

Price One Shilling.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
May 20	30.193	46.9	31.6	79.2	0.10	40.4	54.3	NE. ENE.	411	In.	0.00	0.00
21	30.087	49.0	31.4	54.5	5.0	40.4	59.1	NE. ENE.	363	"	0.00	0.00
22	30.156	44.3	31.1	63.5	5.0	38.4	53.7	ENE. NE.	357	"	0.00	0.00
23	30.213	45.2	32.1	63.6	6.0	36.9	54.4	NNE. NE.	194	"	0.00	0.00
24	30.045	47.6	35.8	68.1	36.4	36.4	55.5	N. NNE.	202	"	0.00	0.00
25	30.050	47.1	39.2	76.5	5.0	43.6	57.2	NNE. E.	235	"	0.00	0.00
26	30.119	47.8	47.8	71.7	4.0	40.0	56.8	NE. E.	314	"	0.00	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.229	30.112	30.146	30.218	30.088	30.043	30.144
Temperature of Air	49.5°	43.7°	46.2°	49.4°	57.2°	47.8°	50.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	42.5°	45.8°	41.5°	43.4°	44.0°	44.9°	46.1°
Direction of Wind	NE.	ENE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
12	0	0	22	0	44	1	6	1	28	1	51	2	13
	—												

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—THE GENERAL EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agriculture, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINGFORS, from JULY 1st to SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that City, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Every Night, at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Panteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), £2 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—THE EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL, Piccadilly, London.—EVERY DAY at Three and Eight. These Royal Illusionists and Expositors of so-called Spiritualism give their Marvellous Séances twice every day with unabated success. The Entertainment is pronounced by the entire Press of London to be unique, refined, mysterious, and exceedingly clever and amusing. Psycho, the world-famed automaton, is exhibited at each performance, and, in addition to playing at whist with any three ladies and gentlemen who volunteer from the audience, works out sums in arithmetic, spells any English words, and displays wonderful ability in clairvoyance by naming the very words written by strangers, and reproducing them, closely imitating the handwriting without the written papers leaving the sight of the audience even for a single moment. The light and dark séances are full of exciting mysteries, and are being continually replenished with new and startling effects. The present programme includes the great sensation of Mr. Maskelyne floating over the heads of the audience without visible agency, although the gas on the stage is kept burning and powerful lights follow the aerial flight. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s. and 3s., which may be booked free of charge at the Box-office; Unreserved Seats, 2s. and 1s.—W. Morton, Manager.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Will Shortly Close, HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, AND TOUR ON THE HOOGLY AND GANGES. The gorgeous Scenery and Cities of our Indian Empire are the theme of general admiration. Prices of Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s. Daily, at Three and Eight.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Osina.—FIRST MORNING CONCERT, at 3.30 p.m., on MONDAY, MAY 22, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Overture, "Naïades" (Bennett); Serenade and Allegro (Grove); Piano-forte, Mr. Charles Hallé (Mendelssohn); Pastoral Symphony (Beethoven); "Wallenstein's Camp" (Rheinberger). Vocalist, Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; and at the Musicians' and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—BREITNER, Pianist, Pupil of Rubinstein, on TUESDAY, MAY 23, with Papini, Lasserre, &c. Quartet in G, No. 81, Haydn; Piano Quartet, B Minor, Mendelssohn; Quartet, D Minor, Schubert; Solos, Chopin, &c., Piano-forte. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of Lucas and Olivier, B. and street, and Austin's, St. James's Hall, at the Regent-street entrance. Visitors can pay at the door. No free admissions will be granted. May 30 last performance this season of Rubinstein. 9, Victoria-square, S.W. Director, PROFESSOR ELLA.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—MONDAY, MAY 22, and during the Week, at 8.30, THE BELLS—Mathias, Mr. Henry Irving. At 7.30, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER. Concluding with NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

OLYMPIC.—Last Four Nights of THE GASCON and Mrs. Rousby's Engagement. FRIDAY, MAY 26, Mrs. ROUSBY'S BENEFIT. THE WIFE, by Sheridan Knowles. Sir Randal Roberts in NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS Every Evening, at 10.20.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Mr. COLEMAN begs to announce the engagement of Signor SALVINI. This distinguished artist will appear Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as OTHELLO. This series of performances will be under the direction of Messrs. Mapleson and Coleman. Salvini will appear every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, Alfred Cellier's Comic Opera, in three acts, THE SULTAN OF MOCHLA. Preceded by the Farce, NOTHING TO NURSE. Commence 7.30. Opera at 8. Box-office open daily from 9 to 5.

THE GLACIARIUM.—THE FIRST AND ONLY REAL ICE RINK IN EXISTENCE. THE OLD CLOCK HOUSE, 379, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W. The Large Rink, now completed, and permanently frozen over, is open for Skaters. Admission by Visitors' Vouchers only, which, together with the Club Rules and other particulars, can be obtained upon application (by letter) to the Secretary, HARRINGTON E. O'REILLY, April 25 1876.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

Russia has once more interposed with emphasis for the extinction of the dangerous fire which still smoulders in the East. To her decision Europe probably owes the continuance of peace. Affairs in Turkey were assuming a very formidable aspect. The assassination of the German and French Consuls at Salonica by a mob of fanatical Mussulmans, although it may have had no sort of connection with the movements of the insurgents in Herzegovina and Bosnia, indicated but too ominously the temper which is spreading in the Turkish empire among the Mohammedan subjects of the Sultan. Indeed, it almost seemed as though certain ruling authorities at Constantinople were intent upon provoking a popular outbreak. Mahmoud Pasha was suddenly deposed by his Imperial master, and his successor was well known to be an active supporter of the war party in that city. There was, in consequence, quite a panic among the Christian residents in Turkey, and especially in its metropolis. The Ambassadors of the European Powers represented at the Porte met for mutual consultation, with a view to provide means of protection for their respective countrymen. Not only the poorer classes among them became seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude and insulting demeanour of their Turkish neighbours, but men of rank and influence, many of whom have for years conducted important business at Constantinople, meditated sending away their wives and families to places of safety, or to the nearest men-of-war belonging to her Majesty which might be accessible to them. Arms were freely distributed amongst the neediest, most disreputable, and most fanatical Moslem citizens in Constantinople, evidently by some one in a position of trust connected with the Ottoman Government. Altogether, the situation seemed to be fraught with instant peril, and probably, but for the conference of the Imperial Chancellors at that moment going on in Berlin, far less energy would have been displayed by the Sultan and his advisers in curbing the sanguinary restlessness of the Mohammedan populace. The excitement, it is said, has now subsided; public order has been maintained, and the apprehensions of European residents have been soothed; but it will not easily be forgotten by any of them that they are walking upon the crust of a fierce volcano, and that unforeseen accident may at any moment expose them to the extreme realities of which they have received so disagreeable a warning.

The Berlin Conference, and the results at which it somewhat speedily arrived, has changed the present aspect of the Eastern Question. Prince Gortschakoff is in apparent, if not cordial, agreement with Count Andrassy; and Prince Bismarck, who in this instance appears to play an intermediary part between Russia and Austria, has succeeded in lessening that divergence of opinion between the two Courts which their conflicting interests in the question before them were suspected of having fomented. At any rate, we are given to understand that the three Powers have not only arrived at, but formulated, a scheme of common action for the settlement of the quarrel which has arisen between the Porte and her rebellious provinces. Their views have been embodied in a Memorandum, which, we believe, has been already communicated to the other three Powers—England, France, and Italy—interested, to some extent, in the preservation, for the present at least, of the Turkish Empire. The Andrassy Note, setting forth the reforms needed by the Christian subjects of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in substance accepted by the Turkish Government, constitutes, with some modification in favour of the insurgents, the basis of the understanding effected at Berlin. The first result of it will be that a more extended armistice will be asked of the Porte, during which time

may be gained for the execution of the Andrassy reforms, and for such further negotiations with the insurgents as may be found necessary. Intervention is not contemplated, nor occupation. The common action agreed upon does not involve the employment, or even demonstration, of force in any form. There is no proposal for the extension of the frontiers of Serbia or of Montenegro. The application to the Porte of increased moral pressure by the three Powers appears to be the sum and substance of what they have determined upon. If it be imagined that this more energetic exercise of political and international influence can avail to obtain from the Sultan and his Cabinet sufficient guarantees for the performance of their promises, it will probably lead to disappointment. Not unwillingness on the part of the Porte, but absolute inability, to protect its Christian subjects is the real difficulty with which the Imperial Courts have to contend. So far as one can yet gather from the information that has oozed out respecting the work of the Berlin Conference, one is tempted to suspect that its main design has been to postpone, rather than to settle, the Eastern Question. Indeed, it is intimated that, while all rumours about armed intervention and other radical solutions are unfounded, "this fact does not exclude stipulations about measures of precaution in case of certain eventualities," and that it is not impossible that the idea of a general European Conference, seriously entertained a few days since, may yet be realised.

We breathe more freely, we must confess, since the issue of the Berlin Conference has been made known to the public. It is admittedly due to the attitude of Russia, and to the efforts of Prince Gortschakoff, as her representative. To have gained a respite at the present crisis is to have gained much. It does not, it is true, settle the difference between Austria and Russia, which constitutes the real danger of the Eastern Question; but had that difference been pressed to a practical solution, in whatever shape, it would probably have conducted to complications which would have involved most of the European Powers—certainly all the great Powers—in a war the severity and extent of which it would be impossible to foresee. It might even have done more. It might have brought about a struggle in which Asia, too, would have been comprised—a religious warfare between the followers of the Prophet on the one hand and of the professors of the Christian faith on the other. It is possible that the world is yet destined to witness this terrible convulsion; but the longer it is staved off the less likelihood is there, perhaps, of its becoming a chapter of the history of mankind. Nobody can foresee what changes may yet take place in Turkey. No one can speak certainly of the ultimate effect which will result from the continuous and permanent growth of Christian population and power in the European provinces of that Empire. That which at the present moment seems possible only as the consequence of a desperate struggle may hereafter be effected by the simple multiplication of one race and the diminution of another. We shall not pretend that we think such a gradual and pacific determination of the question is the most likely one. But it is not precluded by the inevitable necessities of the case. And, so long as the alternative remains within view, the world has reason, we think, to feel grateful to any Power which intervenes to prevent the precipitation of a conflict, the progress of which, if once begun, must involve such awful and desolating calamities.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress of Germany, the members of the Royal family, and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, received the Prince of Wales at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, on his arrival from India. Her Majesty and the Empress of Germany appeared on the balcony above the grand entrance to the palace when the Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left for Marlborough House. During the day the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, went to the Deanery of Westminster and visited the tomb of Lady Augusta Stanley, in the Abbey, in company with the Dean of Westminster. Princess Beatrice visited the Royal Academy. The Empress of Germany dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice and Princess Charlotte of Prussia went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-Lane, in the evening.

Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward, was presented to the Queen, on the previous day, by the Lord Chamberlain, and kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Worcester. Mrs. and Miss Drummond of Megginch and Miss Victoria Baillie dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom yesterday week (described below). The Queen received the joyful intelligence of the safe confinement of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the birth of a son, at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), at Kensington Palace. Signor Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Salvador, had an audience of her Majesty and presented his credentials. The Queen and the Empress of Germany did Miss Thompson the honour of inspecting, at Buckingham Palace, her picture of "Balaclava." Her Majesty's dinner party included the Empress of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, Count Gleichen, and the Marquis of Lorne. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, played in the grand hall during the dinner.

The Queen and the Empress of Germany, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to South Kensington, on Saturday

last, and visited the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus, which was opened by the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. Their Majesties were received by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and by various high official dignitaries connected with the exhibition. The Queen and the Empress of Germany were conducted by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Major Donnelly, R.E., round the exhibition, after which the exhibitors of the instruments specially noticed were presented to their Majesties. The Queen and the Empress of Germany afterwards visited the National Training School for Music at South Kensington, and were received by the Duke of Edinburgh. Princess Beatrice visited the twenty-third annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, having taken leave of the Empress of Germany, left the palace and drove to Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and proceeded by a special train to Windsor, arriving at the castle at twenty minutes before seven p.m.

On Sunday her Majesty attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Windsor and the Rev. James St. John Blunt officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

By command of the Queen the Archbishop of Canterbury had issued to the Bishops for circulation among the clergy the following notice, to be used on this day:—"The Queen desires to offer humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the Prince of Wales's safe return from India."

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. J. St. John and Lady Florence Blunt dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited the Queen on Monday at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was received at the railway station in Windsor and conducted to her carriage by Colonel L. Gardiner, who attended her to the castle. The Queen and Princess Beatrice received her Majesty at the entrance of the castle. The Empress took leave of the Queen at half-past three o'clock, and left the castle. Colonel Gardiner attended her Majesty to the railway station in Windsor. Lord Suffield, Major-General Sir Dighton M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., and Major-General H. Ponsonby dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

Ressildar Sirdar Anoop Sing Bahadoor and Ressildar Sirdar Mahomed Azul Khan Khan Bahadoor, officers of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, arrived at the castle on Tuesday, and were received by the Queen. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn was present. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Lady Cowell dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Earl Beauchamp, and the Marquis of Hertford. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was clerk of the Council. After the Council the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath, when the following were knighted and invested with the several insignia of the order:—The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere as a Knight Grand Cross, Lord Suffield as a Knight Commander, and Mr. Francis Knollys as a Companion of the order, each of the Civil Division. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen in the afternoon.

Her Majesty has paid daily visits to Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge.

The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The first state ball of the season at Buckingham Palace is fixed for Tuesday next. The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, will hold a Levée, at St. James's Palace, on Monday next. The Queen's birthday will be celebrated next Saturday.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) week, which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Full state ceremonial was observed. The Queen entered the throne-room accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the other Royal personages, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington and the ladies in waiting and the chief officers of state of the Royal household.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps with the ladies of their families, and various presentations were made. The general circle was very numerous, and about 250 presentations were made to the Queen, including various gentlemen who returned with the Prince of Wales in the Serapis from India.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the Levée. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the other Royal personages, entered the Throne-room with the usual state. The diplomatic circle was fully attended, and various presentations were made. The general circle formed a very large assemblage, and presentations to the number of 350 were made to the Prince of Wales, including various officers of the Serapis who returned with his Royal Highness from India.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, when special thanksgiving for their Royal Highnesses was offered up for the safe return of the Prince from India. The Empress of Germany dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. On Monday the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, as described above; and in the evening, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his Royal Highness was present at a ball given by Lady Elizabeth Arthur. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess took leave of the Empress of Germany at Victoria station, on her departure for the Continent. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses met King George and Queen Mary (of Hanover) and the Crown Prince and Princesses at Victoria station, and accompanied them to Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the Court Theatre. The Prince visited her Majesty at Windsor on Wednesday, and Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. King

George and Queen Mary of Hanover visited the Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a concert, given in honour of his Royal Highness, at the Royal Albert Hall. The Prince and Princess, on their arrival, were received by a guard of honour of 120 bluejackets from the Serapis, the Raleigh, and the Osborne, under the command of Captain Carr Glyn, and in the vestibule by the members of the council of the Albert Hall, who wore the Windsor uniform. At their head was the Duke of Edinburgh, in naval uniform. Various members of the Royal family, and between 8000 and 9000 persons were present. The Prince and Princess were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently the Prince and Princess attended a soirée given in connection with the Scientific Exhibition now in progress at South Kensington.

The Prince and Princess, since the return of his Royal Highness, have received congratulatory visits from all the members of the Royal family now in England, as well as from many distinguished personages. Their Royal Highnesses have visited the Duchess of Cambridge, King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, and all the other members of the Royal family. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess received General de Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-Lane, and were afterwards present at an evening party at the German Embassy to meet the Empress of Germany.

The Prince has appointed Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., to be an honorary physician to his Royal Highness. Lady Suffield is the Lady in Waiting in attendance on the Princess, and Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale the Equerry in Waiting in attendance on the Prince.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning, after which her Majesty was conducted by the Dean to the tomb of the late Lady Augusta Stanley, on which she placed a wreath of flowers. The Empress partook of luncheon at the German Embassy. On Monday the Empress of Germany, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, inspected Christ's Hospital, visited the Doré Gallery, lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, dined with Count Münster at the German Embassy, and afterwards went to Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-Lane. The Empress, after having paid farewell visits to all the members of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, on her return to the Continent. Her Majesty proceeded to the Victoria station, escorted by a detachment of Royal Horse Guards, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were assembled to take leave of her Majesty. Guards of honour were in attendance at Buckingham Palace and at the railway station. The Empress was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the German Ambassador to Dover, whence her Majesty embarked for Ostend. The Empress on her departure presented Mr. Harris, the manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, with a scarf-pin, pearl and brilliants.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY OF HANOVER.

King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, accompanied by their son, the Prince Royal, and their daughters, the Princesses Frederike and Marie, and attended by a numerous retinue, landed at Dover on Tuesday, and travelled by a special train to London. Their Majesties were met at the Victoria station by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Lord Steward (Earl Beauchamp), the Lord Chamberlain, and Colonel Greville (Controller of the Duchess of Cambridge's Household). After greeting their Royal relatives, their Majesties and their family drove in Royal carriages sent by the Queen to Claridge's Hotel, where they are sojourning. Visits have been interchanged between the various Royal personages, and a large number of distinguished persons have called to pay their respects to their Majesties at Claridge's Hotel. King George and Queen Mary, with their family, have visited the Queen at Windsor and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

THE CITY ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

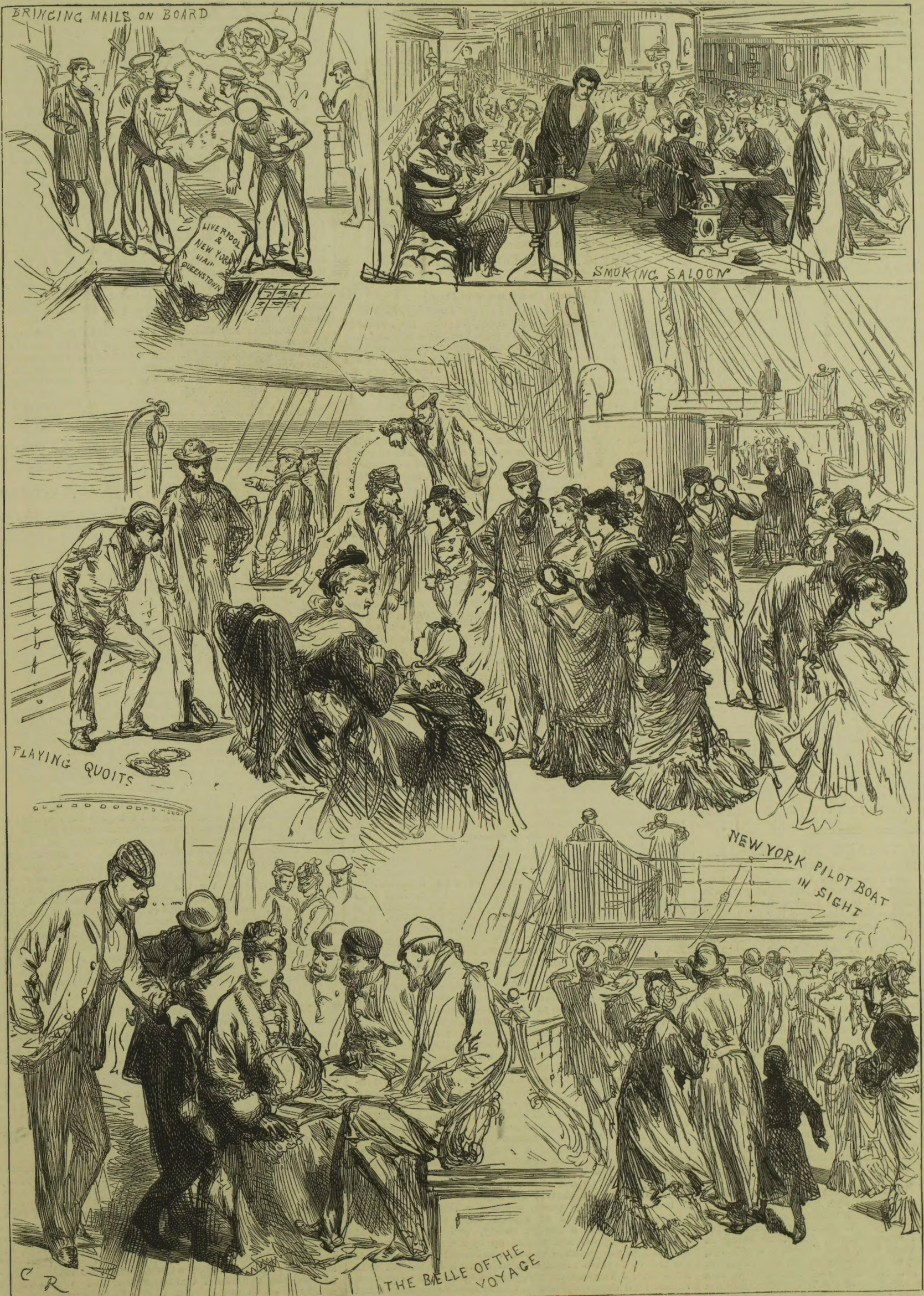
Welcomed Home by "thunders of fort and of fleet," by "thundering cheer of the street," by Court and by Society, the Prince of Wales had next to be entertained at a banquet and ball by the Corporation of the City of London. The Prince and the Princess proceeded from Marlborough House to Guildhall between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening, by way of the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen and King streets; and those who have been honoured with invitations to this magnificent civic fête, in celebration of the safe return of his Royal Highness from India, may almost be excused if they fancy the ball-room has been created by enchantment. The magic has been that of a cunning architect and of skilful and busy workmen. The appropriate façade of this improvised ball-room—tower and battlements painted on canvas—is almost flush with Gresham-street, the temporary building occupying the whole of Guildhall yard, the handsome reception-hall being on the basement floor, and the brilliant ball-room being built above it. Writing on the eve of our going to press, on Thursday evening, we learn that the Prince and Princess will be received in this extemporised reception-hall by the Entertainment Committee, who will conduct the Royal guests through the corridors of Guildhall proper to the dais of the library, whence, after the presentation of the Address of Welcome in the gold casket, of which we give an Engraving, their Royal Highnesses will proceed to the banquet in the hall, to which over 500 distinguished guests have been invited, including several other members of the Royal family and her Majesty's Ministers. The banquet over, the Prince and Princess will adjourn to the drawing-room for a short time prior to entering the ball-room, at one end of which a dais covered with crimson cloth has been erected for their Royal Highnesses. In excellent taste are the decorations of this canvas-roofed ball-room, a gallery from which leads into the library, wherein, as well as in Guildhall itself, dancing will also take place later in the evening when the banquet is over. As more than 5000 persons have been invited to the ball, even this ample accommodation will be none too much for the dancers. All that the art of the decorator and florist can suggest has been done to beautify not only the principal ball-room—a gem of a ball-room, with its airy canopy, its palms and flowers, its walls of blue satin and velvet, brightened by flashing mirrors and crystal gaseliers, and varied by what is intended to pass for hangings of Indian carpet—but also the numerous ante-rooms and flower-decked corridors, in tempting alcoves of which fountains will play in ice grottoes to refresh the sight of the dancers.



MDLLE. TITIENS, OF HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.



SALONICA: VIEW FROM THE TURKISH CEMETERY.



ON THE WAY TO THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

MDLLE. TITIENS.

The recent return of Mdle. Titiens to England has elicited the most enthusiastic recognition of the estimation in which she is held here, as testified at each of her reappearances at Her Majesty's Opera. It was on May 2 that this great artist, as *Sémiramis*, sang for the first time after her absence in America, where her fine performances had won golden opinions in various localities and from many competent critics. At her repetitions of the character just named, as *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *Norma*, during the present month, the effect on audiences of Drury-Lane Theatre has proved that these grand impersonations retain all their wonted power, having lost none of their former excellence.

It is now some eighteen years since Mdle. Titiens, who had already gained a high position at Vienna, made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, as *Valentina* in "*Les Huguenots*." From that period the artist rapidly enhanced her position, and speedily became generally recognised as the worthy successor to Madame Schröder-Devrient as the representative of the heroines of tragic and romantic opera.

Similar triumphs were obtained by Mdle. Titiens as a concert-singer; and to these was afterwards added a highly successful career in oratorio, both in London performances and at the provincial festivals.

It is a matter of general congratulation that Mdle. Titiens is returned to us in the full possession of her best and highest powers, which it is widely hoped she may long continue to exercise, to her own advantage and the delight of the musical public.

The portrait is from a photograph by R. Mora, of Broadway, New York.

THE OUTRAGE AT SALONICA.

In consequence of this deplorable affair, which has been related in our Journal, the British, French, Russian, Austrian, and German ships of war in the Levant have been ordered to Salonica, to protect the subjects and property of those nations. It was on Saturday, May 6, that the fanatical Mussulman mob attacked and murdered the German and French Consuls, Mr. Henry Abbott and his brother-in-law, M. Paul Moulin, who had taken refuge in a mosque. They had joined the American Consul in assuming the custody of a young Christian girl, who had been removed from her home for conversion to the Mohammedan religion. The German Consul, Mr. Henry Abbott, was a British subject, born at Salonica, and married to a Greek lady; he was also connected by marriage with the American Consul, Hadji Lazaros. The Turkish Government at once promised full inquiry and satisfaction in the punishment of the murderers. Six of them were condemned and publicly executed on Monday last; fifty more have been arrested for taking part in the riot. A joint foreign Commission of inquiry has proceeded to the spot. Salonica, which is, next to Constantinople, the most important town of European Turkey, is situated at the head of a spacious bay of the Ægean Sea, nearly opposite the Dardanelles. It was the ancient Thessalonica, a Macedonian city, and a great mart of commerce in the Roman Empire. It is memorable among the early scenes of St. Paul's preaching, and as the abode of one of those Christian churches to whom his Epistles were written. In the civil wars of Rome, between Octavius Caesar and Mark Antony, this place was also much concerned. It still exhibits some fine remains of Greek and Roman architecture. Cicero lived here during his exile from Rome. The population is now about 75,000, of whom only a small portion are Mohammedans; about one third are Jews, and most of the others belong to the Greek Church. There is a good deal of trade in silk, corn, wine, tobacco, wool, and timber. The situation of the town is shown in our view, taken from the Turkish cemetery. It is surrounded by white walls, about five miles in circuit. There are gardens of cypress, amidst which the domes and minarets of the different religious buildings rise with striking effect.

Great alarm was excited among the English residents at Constantinople by rumours last week of an intended massacre of Christians or foreigners throughout Turkey. There is a formidable insurrection in Upper Bulgaria, which the Turkish troops are trying to suppress. The Sultan has this week complied with the demand of a great meeting of the Softas, or Mussulman theological professors and students, to dismiss his Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, and to appoint Rushdi Pasha in his stead.

THE MODERN VOYAGE TO AMERICA.

Our Special Artist at Philadelphia is now busied in sketching the features of the great American Centennial Festival Exhibition, and the gathering of a vast multitude of people in that city from different parts of the United States and of Europe. He has, in the meantime, sent us a few sketches of the incidents of his voyage across the Atlantic, which are shown in a page of Engravings. They may serve to illustrate the modern style of enjoying or enduring the voyage to America. There has been, indeed, a wonderful change in this respect since middle-aged persons were young. At that time many well-to-do people were content to take passage in the cabin of the regular sailing-packets, with the risk of being at sea from three weeks to six or seven weeks. Much more recently thousands of emigrants, for economy's sake, had to make the best of such accommodations as were afforded by the sailing-ships. They endured, sometimes, indescribable hardships, and frequently the horrors of epidemic disease. Now all is changed, and the contrast between the old liner and the first-class Atlantic steamer is remarkable. The passage is made with great regularity, rarely exceeding ten days, and it has actually been accomplished by a White Star steamer in seven days fifteen hours seventeen minutes. In these vessels the first-class accommodation partakes as much of the luxury of the modern hotel as can be set afloat; whilst for the poorer passengers the improvement is still more apparent. Government, indeed, issues such regulations and instructions as ensure a tolerable amount of comfort; but the Atlantic steam navigation companies find it to their interest to go far beyond this standard. The emigrants are provided, except their bedding and eating utensils, with all they require on a liberal scale, also with medical attendance and medicines. The single men, married couples, single women and children are placed in separate compartments, the latter being in charge of a matron. Good diet, with thorough ventilation, has had the best sanitary effect, ship fever being now unknown; and the fact of not a single case of infectious disease having occurred on the steamers of the White Star line since its commencement speaks volumes. The White Star line is the youngest of the ocean lines between Liverpool and New York, and is at present running six of the largest class of steamers in the trade in weekly succession. This company has been successful in introducing many new features of marine architecture into the North Atlantic service, both in the model and the interior arrangements of their steamers, of which the *Adriatic* is a type. This steamer is 450 ft. long, 41 ft. wide, 31 ft. deep, and is 3888 tons gross register. Her engines, on the compound principle, are 600-horse power, nominal, but

work up to 3500-horse power, indicated. Her consumption of coal is about seventy-five tons per day. Eight hundred and fifty steerage and 130 saloon passengers can be accommodated. The steamer is under the command of Captain B. Gleadell, a most efficient officer, and her equipment, appointments, and discipline are thoroughly complete.

One of our Engravings represents the upper deck of the *Adriatic*, with the passengers playing at the amusing game of quoits. The lady who appears just throwing was a splendid shot, and succeeded in beating most of the gentlemen. Flirting and love-making appeared to be the orthodox diversions in crossing the Atlantic. Medical advice also suggests flirting; but in reality the doctor is consoling a lady who has been suffering the horrors of sea-sickness pretty severely. By the lighting-up of the face we should imagine that she quite approves of the remedy: champagne was evidently recommended. There is always, we are told, a "*Belle of the Voyage*," and this trip was most fortunate in its "*belle*," as proved by the amount of attention showered upon her.

Taking mails on board is an ordinary incident, well known to everybody; but the way in which the bags were received on board seemed worth a sketch. They are passed over sailors' heads to the opening in the deck above the hold, and are there shot down to be stowed below.

The New York pilots are accustomed to put to sea ten or twelve in number, in search of inward-bound vessels. They will venture out as far as 700 or 800 miles, as the first-comers are the first served. The *Adriatic* took hers on board about 380 miles from New York. Our Artist's sketch represents the scene on board occasioned by the pilot-boat just coming into sight.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 18.

The pointed and intelligently-conceived circulars addressed by M. Ricard to his subordinates proved to be the last expiring flashes of a mind the light of which was shortly to be quenched for ever. At midnight on Thursday last the Minister of the Interior (whose health was thought to be in a fair way to complete re-establishment) died suddenly, at his official residence, of heart disease, from which he had long suffered. So unexpected was this sad event that for some time the rumour of it hardly obtained credence. It is unnecessary to speak at any great length on M. Ricard's career, which may be summed up as one of unobtrusive hard work and consistent Republicanism. Born in 1828, he joined the Bar, and gained some reputation as a fluent, industrious, and successful advocate; but he did not obtain any political position till the revolution of Sept. 4 led to his appointment as Prefect of the Deux Sèvres and Extraordinary Commissioner of the National Defence. In 1871 he was returned to the Chamber as the representative for the Deux Sèvres, and distinguished himself at first as a working rather than as a talking member. Subsequently, several pointed speeches, combined with the personal influence he seemed able to exert over all with whom he was brought into contact, brought him more prominently forward. After the fall of M. Buffet it was felt that his thoroughly-consistent Republicanism and the straightforwardness of his antecedents rendered him the only man round whom the somewhat heterogeneous elements necessary to form a Ministry could be grouped with safety and consistency. The difficulty caused by his failing to secure a seat in the Lower House at the last election was got over by making him a life senator, in the place of M. de la Rochette, whose fauteuil will be regarded as a seat of ill omen, to have been thus twice rendered vacant by death within a few months. M. Ricard has been succeeded at the Ministry of the Interior by M. de Marcère, a gentleman of somewhat similar stamp, who, besides being Under-Secretary of State, was the confidential friend of his late chief, and will follow out the same line of policy. Like M. Ricard, he is a strong anti-Imperialist. The post rendered vacant by his promotion has been given to M. Faye.

The remains of the late Minister were honoured by a very imposing funeral ceremony. The body, which had been lying in state at the Ministry of the Interior, was conveyed, at noon on Monday, to the Church of St. Augustin, by the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Boulevard Malesherbes. A large military escort opened the procession, and the coffin, which was placed upon an open hearse, elaborately ornamented, was followed by a vast number of public men, including M. Dufaure, M. Christophle, M. Marcère, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, M. Jules Grévy, a throng of senators, deputies, and administrative officials; and the representatives of the corps diplomatique, the army, the magistracy, the institute, and numerous other public bodies. Marshal MacMahon joined the procession at the church, the interior of which was draped with black. The religious ceremony, conducted by a large body of the clergy, aided by a numerous choir, was of a very imposing character. The coffin remained in the church till evening, and was then dispatched by train to Niort for interment in the late Minister's family vault.

Last Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was marked by the decision that M. Lisbonne's proposition that the Conseils Généraux should no longer be deprived of the right of verifying the powers of their members should be taken into consideration, and by a fierce squabble between M. Rouvier, a Radical journalist, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, which at one time threatened to degenerate into a bout at fisticuffs. On Monday the attendance was scanty, owing to M. Ricard's funeral, and a debate on the sending of the working men's delegates to the Philadelphia Exhibition led to no definite results. Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday the amnesty question was brought forward before a full house, and tribunes and galleries were crammed almost to suffocation. M. Clémenceau, the Radical representative of Montmartre, opened the ball by a long speech in favour of a complete and unconditional amnesty. He maintained that the Communistic insurrection was due to the anti-Republican policy adopted by the Assembly of 1871; spoke of the severity of the reprisals that followed it; fired a shot at the Right by mentioning that it took place during peace, whilst the Vendéans plunged a dagger into the back of France when she was defending herself against a foreign enemy, and thereby created a tremendous uproar, and wound up by declaring that if one insurrection was punished all ought to be, and that the men of the 2nd of December should be called to account. M. de la Bassetière, a Vendean deputy, jumped up at once to protest, amidst loud cheers, against M. Clémenceau's comparison, and then M. Laney spoke at length against a general amnesty, but urged that clemency should be extended by the Government to such as had been misled. On Wednesday, after some formal business, including the presentation of an application by the Procureur-General to prosecute M. Rouvier for an offence against public morality, the debate was resumed. M. Baudry d'Asson, a member of the Right, gave a very highly-coloured account of Communistic atrocities, and announced that he and his friends were sworn to defend to the death religion, society, property, and family rights, and would not fail to

fulfil their engagements, a bit of bathos productive of some amusement. M. Méline spoke temperately in favour of pardon for such as had been led away by others; and, after M. George Périn had given a long account of the sufferings of the imprisoned and exiled Communists, during which he was several times quietly contradicted by M. Dufaure and Admiral Fourichon, the debate was adjourned.

The sittings of the Senate have been devoid of interest.

M. Clémenceau, who has several times sought to fight a duel with M. Paul de Cassagnac, again put forward a formal challenge on Friday. M. de Cassagnac published a wittily sneering reply, denouncing his challenger as a doctor without patients and a writer without brains, who seeks to earn notoriety as "the man who wishes to kill Cassagnac." The courage of the Bonapartist journalist, who has risked his life in no less than fourteen encounters, is too unquestioned for it to be supposed that it is fear that prompts him to avoid this meeting; and, as ridicule is a very powerful weapon over here, M. Clémenceau has been utterly extinguished.

M. Alphonse Esquiros, Senator for the department of the Bouches du Rhône, but better known to the English public as a talented and observant writer than as a politician here, died of dropsy at Versailles. Politically he was an advanced Republican, and had to suffer several times for the expression of his opinions. It was during his enforced absence from France, after 1852, that he wrote the vivid and graphic sketches of English life for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Up to his death he was actively engaged in literary pursuits, and was on the point of completing an historical justification of the men of 1793. His funeral, at Versailles, was unmarked by any striking features. But that of Michelet, whose remains have been removed from Marseilles to Paris, will probably be made the occasion for a tumultuous demonstration to-day. On Tuesday the students of law and medicine held a meeting in the Rue d'Arras, and agreed to assemble in the Luxembourg Gardens and to march thence in procession to M. Michelet's residence, and onward to the cemetery. A banquet is to take place in the evening.

M. Dufaure has addressed a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux urging them to keep a strict supervision over their judicial subordinates and to make frequent tours of inspection. The cause alleged is that numerous complaints have been made of the conduct of magistrates and juges de paix during the electoral campaign.

Prince Napoleon has been returned at Ajaccio; and M. Casabianca, a Bonapartist backed by M. Rouher, at Bastia.

ITALY.

A Royal decree has been issued nominating twenty-four new senators, including Signori Arton, Prati, Mezzacapo, Charles, Rasponi, Achilles d'Ayala Serrari, Joseph Caracciolo, and Bella.

The Chamber is engaged upon the discussion of the final estimates for 1876.

Last Saturday the Pope completed his eighty-fourth year. He completed the fifty-seventh year of his priesthood on the 12th of last month; and, if he lives till the 16th of next month, will have occupied the Pontifical throne thirty years.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia reached Berlin on Thursday week, and was received by the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and other German Princes and dignitaries. The Russian Emperor subsequently visited the Emperor William at the palace. The Czar left Berlin on Saturday evening, after taking leave of Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff, and Count Andrassy, at the Russian Embassy. He was accompanied by the Emperor William to the railway station, and by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany as far as the Wildpark station.

The conferences of the three Imperial Chancellors have, according to telegrams from Berlin, led to an immediate and complete understanding with regard to the necessary steps to be taken by the Powers in view of the situation in Turkey. The decisions arrived at have been communicated to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Italy.

After an hour's consultation the German State Tribunal has acceded to Count Armin's request to adjourn his trial on the charge of treason to Oct. 5 next.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Delegations of Austria and Hungary were opened on Monday. The Austrian Delegation unanimously elected Dr. Rechbauer as its President, and upon assuming the chair he made a long speech on political subjects. The common estimates for 1877, together with a supplementary vote for the army and navy, and the final accounts for 1874, as well as the supplementary votes for the relief afforded to the refugees from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, were submitted by the Government. Count Izlavy was elected President of the Hungarian Delegation. The measures laid before that body were the same as those submitted to the Austrian Delegation.

General A. von Koller, the Austrian Minister for War, who had tendered his resignation in consequence of the heavy reduction made by the Reichsrath in the War Budget, has, at the instance of the Emperor, consented to continue in office.

DENMARK.

The King and Queen of the Greeks, with their five children, arrived at Copenhagen, last Monday morning, on a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark. A telegram from Copenhagen announces that the King of Greece is confined to his bed by a severe attack of gastric fever, and that all Court festivities have been countermanded in consequence.

The extraordinary Parliamentary Session was opened at Copenhagen on Monday. The reading of the Royal Message by the Premier was followed by cheers for "the King and the Constitution." It is asserted that, if the Radical majority pass a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, the Ministers will immediately dissolve Parliament again.

SWEDEN.

The Session of the Swedish Diet was closed on Wednesday by the Minister of State, in the name of the King, without any speech from the Throne.

AMERICA.

Sir Edward Thornton, in his quality as British Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, gave a banquet on Wednesday evening, last week, in St. George's Hall, Philadelphia. One hundred and seventy guests were present, including the Emperor of Brazil, President Grant, all the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the leading diplomatists, the Centennial Commissioners, and a number of members of Congress. At night Philadelphia was illuminated, and President Grant was serenaded in honour of the opening of the exhibition.

A conference of Independent Republicans, called by William Cullen Bryant, Carl Schurz, Theodore D. Woolsey, and Charles Francis Adams, jun., has been in session for two days in New York, two hundred prominent men of the party attending. An address to the American people was adopted, declaring against any candidate for President not possessing those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires.

Conflicts between the whites and the blacks, in which seventeen of the latter are said to have been killed, are reported from Louisiana.

The monument to Schiller at Marbach, his native town, was unveiled on the 9th inst.

The bill authorising a loan of 16,000,000 piastres, proposed by the late Roumanian Ministry, has been passed by the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved.

Dr. Schliemann has obtained a new firman for two years for Troy, and was to proceed there on the 5th to build some frame-houses, so as to be able to continue excavations.

Intelligence from Zanzibar states that the British Resident there has negotiated a treaty with the Sultan for the entire abolition of the slave trade, under stringent rules.

We learn from Jamaica that during the recent drought there water was so scarce in one parish that it was sold for eighteen shillings a puncheon.

One hundred and thirty-eight slaves, captured on the West Coast of Africa by her Majesty's ship *Thetis* and the boats of the London, were landed at Natal, on April 19, from the Union Company's Royal mail-steamer *Kafir*.

Prince William Auersperg, only twenty-two years of age, sole heir of the elder branch of the Auersperg family, has just been killed at Prague in a duel with Count Kolowrat, a volunteer in a regiment of dragoons in which the Prince was an officer. By this event the President of the Austrian Cabinet becomes heir presumptive to the family honours.

In our account last week of some contributions to the Philadelphia Exhibition from English manufacturers and artists we mentioned the sculptures and carvings of Mr. Harry Hems in marble, stone, oak, and alabaster. He was named as Mr. Harry Hems, "of Easton," but his address is Paris-street, Exeter. His work is to be found in more than a hundred churches and cathedrals, and in many public buildings and noble mansions throughout the kingdom.

Another dismal story of mutiny and murder is awaiting judicial investigation. Some time ago the barque *Caswell* left Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, where the crew was discharged, with the exception of the carpenter, Peter McGregor, the steward, Griffiths, and the two apprentices, Ferguson and Macdonald. At the South American port John Dunne, of Bristol, and James Carrick, a Scotchman, were shipped, together with three Greeks, George Peno, Christos and Nicolas Bambos, and two Maltese brothers, Giuseppe and Jasper Pestene. On Jan. 1 the vessel sailed from Antifogasta for Queenstown, and on the 4th the foreigners suddenly mutinied and killed Captain Best, the mate, William Wilson, and the second mate, Allen McClean. The Greeks wanted to murder the rest of the crew, but the Maltese insisted on keeping them alive, as they wished to take the ship back to South America. The Greeks, on the other hand, had determined to take the vessel to Greece, scuttle her, and then pass themselves off as shipwrecked mariners. At last the Maltese left in the life-boat for Buenos Ayres, and on March 10 the Scotchmen rose against the remaining mutineers. Peno and Nicolas were killed, and Christos Bambos put in irons. Carrick, who had never learnt any navigation beyond what he could pick up in the fore-castle, then made sail for Queenstown, which he reached on Saturday last, and Bambos was handed over to the police.

The text of the Khedive's decree organising the Egyptian Ministry of Finance is published. The Supreme Council of the Treasury is divided into three sections. The first of these will be denominated "Section for the General Inspection of the Revenue and the State Treasuries;" the second, "Section for the Control of the Revenue and Expenditure;" the third, "Section for Auditing the Accounts." It is provided by art. 4 of the decree that the Second Section of the Supreme Council shall pronounce judgment, with power of execution, against any revenue officer who may receive sums without paying them into the Treasury indicated beforehand by the Ministry of Finance; also against any official or cashier who may not have made his payments regularly, or who may have made improper or irregular payments. Every payment is to be considered irregular and improper which is not made in conformity with the formalities prescribed by law; such payment is null and void, and the person making it is to be held answerable for it. The council, as a whole, is to be entitled to demand from the Ministers and chiefs of departments all information and all documents which it may require for the exercise of its functions. Among these functions is that of presenting to the Privy Council, through the medium of the Minister of Finance, at the end of every financial year, a report on the general position of the Treasury, on the general progress of the account, and on the reforms which it may be possible to introduce into the public accounts, and into the financial administration. A draught of the Budget is to be drawn up by the Minister of Finance three months before the close of each financial year, and is to be submitted to the Supreme Council. Signor Scialoja will be the first president, his appointment being "provisional and without fixed salary." The Council is to be divided into three sections, one for the general inspection of the revenue and the State treasuries, another for the control of the revenue and expenditure, and the third for auditing the accounts.

The inaugural dinner on behalf the Dramatic College took place, on the 11th, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £650.

The working of the recent laws for preventing the sale of adulterated food and drugs is a subject of much concern to our social welfare. In one portion, now separately published, of his report last year as a medical officer of St. Thomas's Hospital, Dr. Albert Bernays gives a statistical account of his researches, upon this occasion, in two large districts of South London, with reference to milk and butter, bread, tea and coffee, and some jams or other condiments. The low standard of London milk is the principal subject of just complaint; but it seems there has been a decided improvement, the amount of its adulteration having in some instances been reduced from 48 per cent to 11 per cent. This difference in the purity of an article which often constitutes the chief or only food of a young child must have an important effect upon the chances of supporting life. Dr. Bernays has also, in another part of his St. Thomas's Hospital reports, dealt with a topic of some interest with regard to higher education and University extension. He suggests that the medical schools of the different hospitals might be opened, under proper regulations, to students desiring to obtain a certain knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and pathology, who yet are not intended for the medical profession. Chemistry and botany might be taught in connection with those studies. We believe there would be found many persons eager to avail themselves of such instruction, especially those who design to travel or settle in distant countries, and probably some of the clergy, or other ministers and missionaries of religion.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adkin, Henry, to be Vicar of Leighland.
Archer, Francis H.; Vicar of Christ Church, Monmouthshire.
Beadel, E.; Rector of Erinton, Essex.
Bickerton, Augustus E.; Perpetual Curate of Llanwonw, Glamorganshire.
Borradale, Frederick; Rector of Spridlington.
Burgess, Bryant, Rector of Latimer, Bucks; Rural Dean of Amersham.
Carson, James; Curate of Luddington, Stratford-on-Avon.
Cook, Flavel; Chaplain of Lock Hospital.
Dart, John; Canon of the Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Davis, E. V. W.; Rector of Abdon.
Ensell, Charles Holt; Vicar of St. Paul's, Truro.
Evans, S.; Rector of Llanwrin.
Faber, E. A.; Rector of Kirk Levington, York.
Fletcher, Henry W. O.; Curate of Worle; Rector of East Chinnock.
Greene, T. H.; Rector of Middle Claydon, Bucks.
Henning, Stilon; Assistant Chaplain of Millbank Convict Prison.
Hodgkinson, G. L.; Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.
Jones, Evan; Chaplain of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.
King, Thomas; Vicar of Hartshill-cum-Clifton.
Maltby, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Little Dawley.
Marriott-Dodginton, H. P.; Vicar of Wool, Dorsetshire.
Marshall, James; Perpetual Curate of Tatham Fell.
Martyn, John; Vicar of Kirby Grindalith.
Molesworth, Viscount; Rector of Little Petherick, Cornwall.
Moore, C. G.; Chaplain to her Majesty's Legation at Darmstadt.
Moore, James; Rector of Etherley.
O'Connor, Harry; Vicar of Locking.
Parsons, Randall; Vicar of West Wycombe.
Phillips, Richard; Rector of Hambledon.
Rackham, H. F.; Vicar of All Saints, Stanway, near Colchester.
Ramsey, Andrew Chrysothom; Perpetual Curate of St. Botolph's, Lincoln.
Smart, James; Vicar of Englishcombe, Somerset.
Sparling, Daniel Higham; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Oldham.
St. Patrick, Beaufort J.; Curate of Snitterfield.
Rowland, Charles Brown; Vicar of Wolverley.
Titcomb, Canon; Vicar of Woking.
Wickenden, J. F.; Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.
Wilkins, John; Chaplain of the Scarborough Borough Gaol.
Williamson, Zachary P.; Vicar of Abercrombie, Carnarvon.
Woodward, William; Vicar of Wotton Underwood, Bucks.
Yonge, John Eyre; Curate-in-Charge of Loders.—*Guardian*.

The Very Rev. William Robert Fremantle was installed Dean of Ripon on Tuesday week.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the new church at Beckenham, to be dedicated as Christ Church, this (Saturday) afternoon at four o'clock.

The Bishop of London requests those incumbents of the diocese who may not yet have done so to read the following notice in church on Sunday next:—"The Queen desires to offer humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the Prince of Wales's safe return from India."

The English congregation at Dinan, Côtes du Nord, have presented the Rev. J. H. Milne, who for more than three years has voluntarily assisted in the services there, with a purse of upwards of £60, on the occasion of his appointment to the chaplaincy of Avranches, La Manche.

Last Sunday the screen was removed from a large stained-glass window erected in Gloucester Cathedral by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in memory of his first wife, Lady Caroline Susan Hicks-Beach, and of his father, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber. Fourteen members were present—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company carried on their revision to the end of the third chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians.

In connection with the church-extension scheme at Sheffield it is proposed that nine new churches shall be built during the first five years. On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new church, in memory of the late Rev. Canon Sale, was laid by Mrs. Moorhouse, the Archbishop of York being present.

The Very Rev. Sydney Turner, Rector of Hempstead, Gloucestershire, and ex-Dean of Ripon, having resigned the inspectorship of reformatory and industrial schools, after nineteen years' service, was, on Tuesday, presented by a deputation of masters and matrons of such establishments with a valuable gold watch and chain and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns.

The foundation-stone of the new parish church of the Holy Trinity, Privett, in course of erection through the munificence of the patron, Mr. W. Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants, was laid by Mrs. Nicholson on the 2nd inst. A silver trowel, designed for the occasion by Mr. Blomfield, the architect, together with an illuminated address, was presented to Mrs. Nicholson by the parishioners and congregation.

On Wednesday week a new church was consecrated in the little village of Marston Meysey, near Fairford, by the Bishop of Gloucester. The structure which it has replaced had long been in an unworthy condition, the north wall leaning to the north and the south wall to the south, the danger of an immediate collapse having been averted by two buttresses placed against one wall and a porch placed against the other. The new church, which is from a design by Mr. James Brooks, consists of chancel, nave, and vestry.

The church of Musbury, Devon, was reopened on the 4th inst., after having been almost entirely rebuilt under the care of Mr. P. Hayward. A dilapidated, barn-like building has been transformed into a church adorned at least with the beauty of fitness in every part. The total outlay has been nearly £1500, met by subscriptions and gifts. The reredos, of Venetian mosaic, a beautiful work of art, is the gift of Sir William Drake, of Oatlands, Surrey, whose family tomb and remarkable monument are a great attraction to the visitors of the neighbouring watering-places.

The annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday by a service in St. Paul's, and by a dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall in the evening. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Archbishop of Canterbury replied to the toast of the evening. The following were the contributions announced:—Collection at St. Paul's, £212; collection at dinner, £1685; donations from thirty-five stewards, £1100; annual subscriptions, £650; legacy from the Rev. George Ainslie, £150; special gift in Consols by Anonymous, £1000; making a total of £4797.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lothian Prize for a Historical Essay has been awarded to R. Lodge, Brackenbury Scholar of Balliol, the subject being the Causes of the Failure of Parliamentary Institutions in Spain and France as compared with their Success in England.

Mr. W. L. Courtenay, Head Master of the Somersetshire College, Bath, and formerly Fellow of Merton, has been elected (without examination) to a fellowship at New College, tenable upon condition of taking part in the work of the college.

The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize has been awarded to Mr. Vincent Waldo Calmady Hamlyn, scholar of Balliol.

The Rev. Charles A. Row, M.A., of Pembroke College, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for next year.

The Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., has been appointed to the head mastership of Magdalen College School, in the

place of the Rev. R. H. Hill, D.C.L., who has been presented by the above college to the rectory of Stanway, Essex.

It is understood that Commemoration will be held this year on June 21, in the Sheldonian Theatre, and that the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred on Prince Leopold, who has recently finished his studies at Christ Church.

The following is the result of the Wimbledon competitions in Oxford University. The six to shoot against Cambridge (at Cambridge) for the N.R.A. bronze medal are Private Philpot (Trin.), Sergeant Jones (B.N.C.), Lieutenant Sladen (Trin.), Sergeant Jenkins (Trin.), Private Laurie (Ch. Ch.), and Captain Littledale (B.N.C.). The representatives for the Queen's prize are (in order of scoring) Private Philpot (Trin.), Sergeant Jones (B.N.C.), Lieutenant Sladen (Trin.), Sergeant Jenkins (Trin.), Private Laurie (Ch. Ch.), Captain Littledale (B.N.C.), Private Neave (Ball.), Corporal Sanckey (Ch. Ch.) and Private Irving (Ball.), aq., Lieutenant Spencer (Ch. Ch.) and Private Dolby (Linc.) aq., and Corporal Mellish (Ball.). The order for the St. George's representatives is Philpot, Neave, Jenkins, Jones, Littledale and Dolby, aq., Sladen, Irving, Sanckey, Laurie, Spencer, Mellish.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Winchester reading prizes for the present year have been awarded as follows:—First prize, G. R. Eden, B.A., Pembroke; second prize, C. Y. Biss, B.A., Downing.

Mr. J. Wilson, bracketed seventh wrangler, in 1875, has been elected a Fellow of Christ's; and Mr. P. M. Lawrence, B.A., a Fellow of Corpus.

The following is the order of the successful candidates at an examination for scholarships and exhibitions at King's, recently held:—1, E. C. Perry; 2, R. Parker; 3, R. J. Smith; 4, J. Harrison; 5, F. J. Tuck; 6, C. W. Fobey and A. Lawrence (equal); 8, H. C. Cure; 9, E. W. Buckle; 10, G. H. Fowell and W. E. Smyth (equal); 12, H. C. Robson. Messrs. Perry, Parker, Smith, Tuck, Fobey, Lawrence, and Smyth have been selected for Eton scholarships. Mr. Harrison (Hurstpierpoint College) and Mr. Cure (Uppingham) have been awarded open scholarships, and exhibitions have been adjudged to Messrs. Buckle, Fowell, and Robson.

The unmentioned appointments have recently been made at St. John's, as the result of an open competitive examination:—Larmor, Wrigley, and Long, to minor scholarships; Colson, Edwards, Harper, Harrison, Morton, and Hall, to exhibitions. For proficiency in natural science:—Rendall, to a minor scholarship; Sandys, G. C. M. Smith, H. G. Smith, White, and Willis, to Exhibitions. For proficiency in moral science:—Stuart, to an exhibition.

The open scholarships at Magdalene have been adjudged as follows:—Hodson (Bishop-Stortford School), Prichard (Bradfield College), Hughes (Haileybury), Richmond (Cranleigh School), and Musgrave (Leeds Grammar School).

Mr. J. D. M. Murray, B.A., of St. John's, has been elected to Dr. Lightfoot's Scholarship, given for proficiency in ecclesiastical history.

Cambridge is now in the midst of her gay season. On Tuesday there was a large and fashionable gathering at the horticultural fête in the Fellows' gardens, at King's College; and on Wednesday the University boat-races began, and will be continued until Tuesday evening next.

The annual presentation of exhibitors' prizes and medals to undergraduates and graduates of the University of London took place on Wednesday week, under the presidency of Lord Granville, the Chancellor of the University, in the theatre of the institution, at Burlington-gardens. Mr. Lowe spoke at some length, congratulating the University on having escaped the trials and changes to which Oxford and Cambridge had both been subjected.—The Senate have agreed to hold the matriculation and other examinations in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the London University Institute of Scotland, beginning with that for matriculation in January, 1877. The institute, recently formed, numbers sixty members, and is under the presidency of the Rev. W. M. Ramsay.

The Barry (Theological) Prize Essay at Durham University has been awarded to Mr. J. T. Kirby, Hatfield Hall.

A Convocation of Durham University, on Tuesday, resolved unanimously that persons who have completed the course of study and examination at St. Aidan's, St. Bees, or Lichfield Theological College, or Queen's College, Birmingham, shall be admissible as students in arts, and, after residing three terms and on passing the final examination, be admissible to the degree of B.A.; and that the Fourth Bay College, Sierra Leone, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, be affiliated to the University upon the same conditions as Coddington College, Barbadoes.

Government has appointed a Commission for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

The following scholarships have been awarded at Uppingham:—F. W. Osborn and F. E. Harrison, £50 per annum; J. S. Campbell and R. Crossman, £30; proxime accessit, H. D. Kidd. For boys of the school under seventeen years of age:—A. Tait and W. J. Sutherland, £50; proxime accessit, C. J. G. Bayne; C. A. Scott and F. Campbell mentioned with credit. J. S. Campbell, Uppingham and Rutland Scholarship, £25. Examiner, Rev. G. A. Butterton, D.D.

At Radley, the entrance scholarships have been awarded as follows:—Godfrey A. K. Malleon, Sewell Scholar, £55; Robert Stannus Gray and Alfred Adams, £50 each; James B. Baker, £30; Reginald Pearce, £20.

The Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., Fellow, Vice-President, and lately Tutor of Magdalen College (Ireland) Scholar, 1863; Craven Scholar, 1866, has been nominated to the head mastership of Magdalen College School, which will become vacant, by Dr. Hill's retirement, in July next.

The Rev. W. Linton Wilson, B.A., Second Master of the Dover College, has been appointed Head Master of St. George's School, Bampton, Hunts.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., has made known his intention of founding two scholarships for the Boys' Grammar School at Bradford, value £120 each, and two for the Girls' Grammar School, value £100 each, tenable for three years. A Sunday school to accommodate about 800 children has been opened at Saltaire, the cost of which, amounting to about £10,000, has been defrayed by Sir Titus.

Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, president of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Schools, on the 6th, delivered the prizes to the successful scholars of those schools, in the Gates of Hope School-Room, Henegate-street, Bevis Marks—the first-class Montefiore scholarship being awarded to Solomon Mesquita, for Hebrew, and to Meyer Blau, for English.

A crowded audience assembled, yesterday week, at the Stepney Jewish Schools, to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils, by Sir Barrow H. Ellis.

The appointments of Earl Beauchamp to the lord lieutenantancy of Worcestershire and of Dr. Mylne to the bishopric of Bombay were gazetted on Tuesday.



THE PRINCE OF WALES WELCOMED HOME AT PORTSMOUTH.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"We hear, with agreeable frequency, nowadays, of brand new 'schemes' amicably arranged between the Attorney-General and the Charity Commissioners, by means of which ancient endowments of an educational nature are converted to modern uses of the most genteelly pedagogic kind. It is all for the best, I daresay; and the old grammar-schools left, I doubt it not, a good deal to be desired. Still, dull and reactionary people (I am glad to be dull and reactionary) cannot help being somewhat staggered when they learn how, in some new 'scheme,' the wishes of the 'pious founder' have been observed pretty much as witches are reputed to say their prayers—that is, backwards; and how an old foundation intended for very poor people's children has been turned into quite an aristocratic place of instruction, in which the mere scholastic fees are moderate enough (they are moderate at Eton, which was originally meant for poor boys; and you cannot keep a boy there now under two hundred a year), but in which the masters are allowed to charge such stipends for board and lodging as virtually make the school the exclusive patrimony of the upper and affluent middle classes.

While the legal and charitable gentlemen were about it they might, perhaps, have devised some means for granting to the children of actors some share, however humble, of the very rich endowment known as Dulwich College, which was founded by Edward Alleyn, himself an actor, manager, and keeper of the Royal Bear Garden, and who may be supposed to have had some desire to benefit those "poor players" of whom he had himself been one. It is a pity, surely, that the Attorney-General and the Charity Commissioners, when they settled their new plan for reorganising Dulwich College, did not bestow a few kindly thoughts upon another and most deserving institution—the Royal Dramatic College, to wit—which, at Maybury, near Woking, houses a number of aged pensioners who have in old time strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage. The Dramatic College, it is no secret, is financially in a very bad way; the funds are nearly exhausted, and unless something of a permanent nature be done the charity must come to grief. There, however, are the really handsome and commodious buildings of the College, which cost £20,000. That which is wanted is a larger "nest-egg" in the way of hard cash to pay the veterans' pensions. The Lord Mayor, who is always foremost in fostering kindly and benevolent enterprises, took the chair last week at a dinner at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, and the subscriptions of the evening amounted to some £650; but such a sum is far from adequate to tide over the pressing embarrassments in which the College is involved. Cannot some ingenious and beneficent body hit upon a "scheme" to help the "poor players"?

The mention of the Lord Mayor reminds me that I have something of a personal nature to say. In my last week's "Echoes" I alluded to the banquet given at the Mansion House to some three hundred representatives of literature and journalism. I happened to be one of the guests, and to be called upon after dinner to respond to the toast of "The Drama." I should have infinitely preferred to say nothing at all, for I felt nervous and "out of sorts;" however, as in duty bound, I obeyed the summons, and did my best. Of course, a week afterwards I found that I and my poor little speech had been virulently abused in the *Saturday Review*. That is nothing; I have been abused in the *Saturday* for the last eighteen years, and I daresay that I shall be abused in that genial journal after I am dead. But the good-natured gentleman who wrote the article entitled "Tall Talk at the Mansion House," in his anxiety to be satirical, showed himself to be a little too clever, and said that which was not true. I told the company at the Mansion House that some years ago a burlesque of my writing had been produced at a London theatre, and that my colleagues of the press had unanimously pronounced the piece to be a very stupid one. I daresay that it was; but the over-clever gentleman in the *Saturday* hastened to sneer at it as a "rejected" burlesque. In justice not only to myself, but likewise to Mr. John Hollingshead, at whose suggestion I wrote this trifle, I beg to state that it was not rejected; that it was called "Wat Tyler, M.P.," that it was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre at Christmas, 1869; that it was duly abused in the *Saturday Review*; but that, all stupid as it was, it "ran" for sixty or seventy nights, and that both the manager and I made a good deal of money out of it. Beyond that I do not know anything concerning "Wat Tyler," the public performance of which I never cared to witness. So much for the *Saturday*. The *Spectator* contented itself with politely insinuating that literary men had better dine in private if they could not make better speeches when they were asked to a public dinner; and the *World* sneeringly took me to task for not calling the Lord Mayor "Right Honourable Sir" often enough. That, I confess, was the *cup de pied de l'âne*. The editor of the *World* knew well enough that for more than six months I had been grievously ill (I have sometimes hinted at my illness in these pages as a humble apology for the dulness of my "Echoes"); that when I went to the Mansion House on May 6 it was my first appearance in public since the month of November, 1875; and that a man who has had half the stock in trade of Apothecaries' Hall (so to speak) under his waistcoat in the way of strychnine and arsenic is scarcely in the best possible condition to make a telling after-dinner speech. If I have spoken about myself too much in this matter, I ask the pardon of those for whose good opinion I really and almost exclusively care—my own readers in my own column.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, took a little "constitutional" of 125 miles in thirty hours, at the King's-road Skating Rink, Brighton, on Friday and Saturday last. When he had accomplished, within the stipulated time, his tale of footsteps, he walked an additional five or six miles for "luck." The spectators in the arena at Brighton were far less a "sporting" than an aristocratic gathering; and with the ladies Mr. Edward Payson Weston seemed especially popular. Indeed, in outward guise he is quite the ladies' man. He attires himself in black velvet, wears a smart white chip hat as headgear, and a blue silk scarf over one shoulder, saltire-wise; and it is by the fair hands of Mrs. Weston herself that his remarkably natty white cambric "Garibaldi's," with the ruffles and frills at the collar and cuffs, are cut. There is surely no reason why a professional pedestrian should attire himself in an uncouth or repulsive garb; and, indeed, Mr. Weston is something more than a professional pedestrian. He came to see me on the morning after his race (looking in no wise distressed from it); and, in the course of a lengthened conversation, I found him a very well-informed and intelligent man, American to the backbone, full of quaint sayings and quiet humour, and commendably modest as to those qualities of pluck and endurance which he possesses in so marked a degree. He makes no pretensions to be a rapid walker; candidly owns that in "violent" "spurts" he might easily be beaten by many English pedestrians; thinks five miles and a half per hour the maximum of speed which he is justified in undertaking without incurring the risk of physical prostration; but places his chief reliance upon his "staying" power, the result

of an exceptionally sound *physique*, aided by the most scrupulous training and by the well-disciplined faculty of volition. He is to most intents and purposes an abstainer, but is not a professed teetotaller.

While talking of matters Transatlantic, it may be appropriate to note that the grandiose project for erecting in the harbour of New York a colossal statue of "America giving Light to the Nations," and which was some time since mooted by a Franco-American committee in Paris who were desirous to make the monument commemorative of the Centennial Year, has by no means fallen through. The clay model for the statue is even now approaching completion at the studio of M. Bartholdi in the Avenue d'Orleans, Paris. The figure of America is to be some 200 feet high, and in one uplifted arm there will be a geometrical staircase leading to the hand in which the illuminating torch is to be placed. The platform round the statue will be just of the height of the towers of Notre Dame; and the effigy is to be of copper, not cast, but *repoussée*, or hammered, and hollowed inside into compartments, which are to be filled with sand to ballast it withal. It is proposed to erect the Colossus on the bank of the Hudson River, opposite Long Island. But after the clay model must come the plaster cast, and I am reminded that Napoleon the First's gigantic "Fountain of the Elephant," with which he proposed to adorn the Place de la Bastille, never went beyond the plaster stage. So late as 1835 the huge cast remained a monument of magnificent intentions hopelessly collapsed, and its enormous cavity had become a lurking place and night shelter for vagrants and gamins, just as was the case with our own dark arches in the Adelphi. I wonder whether the American giantess will ever reach the consummation of copper. I wonder who will pay for the gas, or the electric light, or the petroleum, or the coconut oil required to illumine the pharos. If it reaches completion I might suggest that it would be a very graceful act on the part of the Astor family, or of the heirs of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, to spend a few millions of dollars on gilding the statue.

A Frenchman who, with the exception of M. Louis Blanc and M. John Lemoine (that unlucky slip about the Isle of Man to the contrary notwithstanding), knew England and her institutions better than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of his countrymen, has just passed away. M. Alphonse Esquiros, Senator for the Department of the Bouches du Rhône, died on Saturday last, in Paris, in his sixty-first year. He was at one time a red-hot Democratic Republican, and after the Fourth of September was appointed by the Revolutionary Government "Superior Administrator" of the department of which he died Senator. M. Esquiros's administration came to grief at Marseilles, and ended in riot and bloodshed. He was not Republican enough for the turbulent "Reds," over whom he was called to rule. In this country he will be more pleasantly remembered for the long years of exile which he passed among us, patiently, studiously, and usefully, during the Second Empire. His essays, "De l'Angleterre et la vie anglaise," published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, were really marvels of close observation and philosophic appreciation of a country so difficult to understand that it is extremely questionable whether it is fully understood even by the natives themselves. G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the general interest felt in the decision of the Chester Cup, which has been generally pronounced one of the best handicaps ever framed, we think that the Stewards' Cup, with which the programme of the Thursday was headed, must be regarded as the historical race of the meeting. It was reduced to a match between Lowlander and Thunder, each of whom carried 9st. 6lb. Odds of 2 to 1 were very naturally laid on the latter, as a mile and a quarter is his favourite course, added to which, in the City and Suburban, he had no difficulty in giving 40 lb. to Hesper, who, only a week previously, had defeated Lowlander when in receipt of 30 lb. Great, therefore, was the dismay of the layers of odds when Lowlander never allowed the favourite to get away from him, and, coming with a terrific dash in the last fifty yards, won by half a length. It is said that Thunder cannot make his own running; but we fancy that the better horse won, and are only puzzled at the victory of Hesper over Lowlander. Lady Ronald, in spite of her penalty, won the Badminton Stakes very easily indeed; but the Dee Stakes proved the hopelessness of Advance's Derby pretensions, as he had to be ridden clean out to finish a head in front of the moderate Rascal. On the Friday Thunder (9st. 9lb.) repeated his success of last season in the Cheshire Stakes with consummate ease, and those who had laid 8 to 1 on Lowlander against Hesper at Newmarket looked even more unhappy than before. We note that F. Archer performed the rare feat of riding five winners in succession. Lily Agnes cantered away from Julia Peachum in the Queen's Plate, and we hear that Snary's favourite will not appear in public again.

The Ipswich meeting was only remarkable for the success of New Holland in the Queen's Plate, and his clever defeat of Lilian shows how much he must have had in hand in the Metropolitan. There was an immense crowd at Alexandra Park, but the sport requires no comment.

Owing, probably, to the hard ground, the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, which began last Tuesday, has not proved successful. Speaking broadly, we might say that the only event of real interest was the match over the Rowley Mile between Controversy and Kaleidoscope, the old horse conceding the youngster 14 lb. for the two years between them, or about 8 lb. less than weight for age. Most of the prophets anticipated the success of the three-year-old; but the event proved them hopelessly out in their calculations, as Controversy, going off at score, had his opponent safe the whole way, ultimately winning with great ease by a couple of lengths. Kaleidoscope is a small pretty horse, with good propelling power, but very slack loins; and anyone who, having seen him, imagined that he could possibly hold his own at less than weight for age with such a fine powerful horse as Controversy was a very bad judge of racing. But in match-making, as in other matters, many people are willing to resign their judgment in deference to those who are supposed to know better than themselves. Of the many two-year-olds who have run this week, we doubt if anything has been seen at all up to Derby form. A colt by Lord Lyon from Niobe, belonging to the not-too-lucky Mr. Holdsworth, beat a good field of horses for the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate on Tuesday, and will probably be heard of in the future, as will Palm Flower, a sweet daughter of that excellent sire The Palmer. Dunkenny, too, will win races; but for the really crack two-year-olds we shall probably have to wait till Epsom and Ascot.

The cricket-match between players representing Nottinghamshire and Lancashire has resulted in the defeat of the former (the champion shire since 1875), by six wickets.—The result of the match in Trinity College Park, Dublin, on Wednesday, was a draw. The English eleven made 238, when the stumps were drawn. To this score W. G. Grace contributed 88 and G. F. Grace 72. The Lord Lieutenant was present for a great part of the day.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Carnarvon, in answer to Lord Kimberley, said that one cause of the delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the condition of the coolies in the Mauritius was the minute and complicated nature of the case as presented in the Commissioners' report, and his desire to have the opinion of the authorities there before taking definite action in the matter, and which he expected to receive in a few days. On the motion of Lord Stanhope, and after some observations from the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Duke of Richmond, the Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Bill, which abolishes appeals to quarter sessions, amends the system of granting licenses to new publichouses, and permits the issue of provisional licenses and renewal of licenses without personal application, was read the second time.

Their Lordships were engaged for many hours on Monday in debate on Earl Granville's resolution affirming the necessity of an alteration in the burial laws. The resolution ran thus:—"That it is desirable that the law relating to the burial of the dead in England should be amended—firstly, by giving facilities for the interment of deceased persons in churchyards in which they have a right of interment, without the usual burial service of the Church of England, if the relatives or friends having the charge of their funerals shall so desire; and secondly, by enabling the relatives or friends having charge of the funeral of any deceased person to conduct such funerals, in any churchyard in which the deceased had a right of interment, with such Christian and orderly religious observances as to them may seem fit." A long debate ensued, the speakers being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Kimberley, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Selborne, Earl Nelson, and other noble Lords. Eventually the motion was rejected, the numbers being—for, 92; against, 148. The Inns of Court and the General School of Law Bills were passed through Committee.

Lord Carnarvon, on Tuesday, described the latest position of the quarrel with the King of Dahomey. The Union of Benefices Bill, introduced by the Bishop of Exeter, was disposed of by the form of reading it the second time and referring it to a Select Committee.

The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill was, on Thursday, read the third time and passed. In reply to a question from Earl De la Warr in reference to the recent outrage at Salonica, the Earl of Derby, in answer to the first part of the question, stated that he had received official communications on the subject from our Ambassador, but they reached him by telegraph, and are necessarily brief, and the information they contain is in substance identical with that which their Lordships have already before them through the newspapers. The noble Earl then made a similar statement to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Ward-Hunt on the same subject. Their Lordships then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dr. R. Smyth, the member for Londonderry, moved, yesterday week, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that it is expedient that the law which forbids the general sale of intoxicating liquors during a portion of the Sabbath in Ireland should be amended so as to apply to the whole of that day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chief Secretary, opposed the motion, and offered, if it was not pressed, to introduce a bill during the present Session for limiting the hours of sale on the Sunday. Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, which, after a long debate, was carried by a majority of 57; the numbers being—for the motion, 224, against it 167.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone presented at the table three petitions protesting against the increased and increasing expenditure of the Government. Mr. Ryland then moved, "That this House regrets that the progressive increase of expenditure recommended by her Majesty's Government should have led to a proposal to add to the income tax in the present year." In a debate which occupied the whole of the evening, Mr. Childers, Mr. Ward-Hunt, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Fawcett, and other hon. members spoke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the arguments raised. The motion was rejected by 263 votes to 175.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, on Tuesday, brought up the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Boulogne petition. The report, which was read at the table, recommended that the petition should not be received. Sir J. McKenna called attention to the causes and conditions which have in the past conduced to the occurrence of financial panics, and which tend to their recurrence; and Mr. Brassey to recent consular reports relating to the officers of the merchant service and the falling off in the British trade in the Baltic. Mr. Butt obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for University education in Ireland, and a similar advance was made with the University of Cambridge Bill, introduced by Mr. Walpole. The remainder of the sitting was occupied almost entirely with a discussion on a resolution proposed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in favour of assimilating the system of poor-law rating in Ireland to that of England by the adoption of union rating. The motion was, however, withdrawn, upon Sir M. Beach shadowing forth the provisions of a measure intended to solve the difficulty, without interfering with the present poor-law system, but giving relief where wanted, and supplying inducements to economy.

Mr. Cowen moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing Boards) Bill, the object of which was to give to municipal authorities, instead of the magistrates, as at present, the power of granting licenses to public-houses. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson opposed the bill on behalf of the Government, and, after a debate which occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 165, the ayes being 109 and the noes 274. Mr. Heygate next moved the second reading of his bill to enable ratepayers to have a voice in the election of aldermen by giving the cumulative vote to members of town councils, but was speaking when the time arrived beyond which contentious business could not be carried. The Irish Peerage Bill was read the second time, and the Coroners (Dublin) Bill committed *pro forma* and ordered to be reprinted.

In reply to Mr. R. Smyth, on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government must take time to consider what course they would pursue in respect to the recent decision of the House on the question of the Sunday closing of public-houses in Ireland. In answer to a series of questions from Mr. Serjeant Simon and Mr. Callan on the subject of the late inquiry before the Coroner into the mysterious death of Mr. Bravo, Mr. Cross said that the police had had instructions to take every possible step to investigate this case, and he had instructed the Solicitor to the Treasury to take any steps he might think fit to elucidate the facts, and no expense would be spared to attain that end. So far as the Coroner and the verdict were concerned, he had no power; but he, for one, was entirely dissatisfied at the way in which the inquest was carried on, and the papers had been placed in the

hands of the law officers of the Crown with a view to ascertain whether further proceedings could not be taken in the Court of Queen's Bench with reference to an inquiry. Mr. Bourke informed Mr. Hanbury that the Swiftsure and three other vessels of the Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to proceed to Turkey in view of the recent occurrences at Salonica. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Bates, stated that the sitting of the Alabama Commission was extended until July. There would be a considerable surplus, because the Commission was precluded from going into the question of insurance; but an Act had been passed with a view to the Commission considering these and other claims. No correspondence of any kind had passed on the subject. Lord Fardon asked leave to introduce a bill to make further provision for elementary education, and said that the measure he had to propose was solely in the interests of the children of the country. It did not pretend to make a general reconstruction of the whole of our educational system, nor did it pretend to be a reversal of the policy of 1870. There could be no doubt that every child should be provided with the tools and weapons needed in the present state of civilisation by all who had to enter into the struggle of life. Since 1839 the amount voluntarily subscribed for educational purposes reached the enormous sum of £13,000,000, £7,000,000 of which had been spent since the passing of the Act of 1870. In addition to that the State had spent £1,700,000 in the building of schools, while at the present moment the Government were contributing £1,000,000 a year in school fees, and the public £60,000 a year in voluntary contributions. The result has been that school accommodation has been provided for 3,150,000 children. There was, however, one class of public schools that were inefficient, that received no Government grants, and were not under Government inspection. He left that out of consideration because it was a very small one and was yearly decreasing. Of the private schools there has been a great decrease, the numbers having diminished from 6000 odd in 1871 to something over 4000, while the children attending them had decreased by 21,000, although there was accommodation for 3,150,000 children, and ought to be accommodation for 3,250,000. The actual accommodation, however, was only 1,800,000, leaving 1,450,000 to be accounted for. Of the 1,800,000 in attendance only 200,000 had been offered for examination in the three lower standards. This result was not at all satisfactory, and the wishes of the country had been greatly disappointed in the matter. Everything was ready but the children, and the question was how to get at them. The Government did not think it would be right or consonant to the wishes of the House and the country to recommend a system of universal compulsory school boards, and they also declined to enforce direct compulsory attendance universally. Neither did they think it desirable to enforce all over the country the principle of the Agricultural Children's Act. They held that whatever was done should be done gradually and carefully, and consequently they did not propose that the bill should come to its majority until 1881. It would not touch any child over eleven years of age, while it would retain the existing powers given to the school boards, and the power of the department to compel the locality to appoint a school board. It was proposed that town councils and boards of guardians might pass by-laws for parishes requiring them to do so, in order to compel attendance at school either for full or half time. It was also proposed that no person should employ a child under ten, and that children over ten and under fourteen should not be employed without a certificate, which might either state their efficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, or show attendance of 250 days in each of the preceding five years, at not more than two public elementary schools. The enforcing authorities were to be the school boards, the town councils, and the boards of guardians; but they would not be allowed to interfere with factories, mines, and workshops, which were still to remain under the Government inspectors. With regard to "Wastrell" children, it was provided that no such children should be dealt with at a less age than ten, and in cases above this age various exceptions were made, so as to provide for excusable circumstances. In 1877 children of nine years were to be prohibited from being employed, and the standard that would pass a child to work in that year would be only the second standard, attendance being required for three previous years; in 1880 for four previous years; and in 1881 no child should be employable under ten years of age, and not then without a certificate. Having stated several other provisions of the bill, which were of a minor character, the noble Lord concluded a speech which was listened to with marked attention, and, in the short discussion that followed, received the general approval of the House. Leave was ultimately given for the introduction of the bill.

According to a communication received by the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Government has abandoned the idea of building a Mint on the Thames Embankment.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Birmingham Hospital Saturday collection, on Tuesday night, a statement was submitted of the receipts from the collections made last month in industrial establishments on behalf of the charities of the town, showing a total of £3664.

The opening of the London and South-Western Railway to Devonport was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, by a banquet to the directors, which was attended by upwards of 700 persons, including many naval and military officers and most of the Mayors of Devon and Cornwall.

The pretty cottage which has been built at Rownham by Lady Helena Trench, to take the place of one which has been rented for the last seven years as a convalescent home, was formally opened, on Thursday week, with a short service of prayer and benediction, by the Bishop of Winchester.

Fourteen persons were drinking in the parlour of the White Horse Inn, at Nuneaton, on Tuesday, when the entire floor of the room in which they were sitting gave way, the whole of the company, together with tables, chairs, jugs, and glasses, falling into the cellar below—a distance of about eight feet, without anyone being injured.

The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and Free Church of Scotland began their annual sittings in Edinburgh on Thursday. In the morning the Earl of Galloway, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland Assembly, held a levée in Holyrood Palace, which was attended by clergy and others. His Lordship then went to the opening of the General Assembly, accompanied by a procession.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn, chairman of the school board at Leeds, on Wednesday opened four new schools, which have been erected, with the sites, at an aggregate cost of about £25,000. The educational scheme of the board is to erect twenty-nine schools in different parts of the borough, fifteen of which are completed. The total cost of this scheme, when finished, will be at least £200,000. In the evening Sir Andrew entertained the members of the board and town council to a dinner at the Queen's Hotel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Victoria skating rink, with an area of 30,000 feet, in Cambridge-heath-road, was opened last Saturday.

The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron had their May dinner, last Saturday evening, at the Pall Mall, Regent-street.

Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, has settled the terms of a faculty to convert the churchyard of St. George's-in-the-East into a flower-garden.

The ball in aid of the funds of the Somersetshire Society took place, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. It was well attended by ladies and gentlemen connected with the county.

Madame Puzzi's annual concert is fixed for Friday morning next, at St. George's Hall. A full programme includes the names of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Foli, and many other well-known artists.

Dr. Diplock, on Monday, held an inquest on the body of Joseph Niblett, the young man who recently shot both himself and Miss Burreton at Acton. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind." Hopes are entertained of the young lady's recovery, the bullet having been extracted from her head.

The second spring flower show held at the Royal Aquarium this season was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the display being an exceedingly good one. About £300 was given in prizes. The combined bands of the Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Aquarium, under the able direction of Mr. George Mcunt, performed selections of music.

A meeting of the National Indian Association took place, on Monday, at the Society of Arts, at which Miss Carpenter gave an account of her recent visit to India. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who presided, paid a warm tribute to the value of Miss Carpenter's work, which was of a character to deserve the gratitude of all who took an interest in female education.

Mrs. Florence Bravo has offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of proof of the sale of antimony or tartar emetic of a nature to throw satisfactory light on the mode by which her husband came by his death on April 21. A memorial is in preparation praying the Home Secretary to cause a fresh inquiry into the circumstances under which Mr. Bravo died.

A gathering of children from various board schools in the metropolis took place at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when bibles were presented by Mr. F. Peck to over 4000 pupils for proficiency in Biblical knowledge. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who, with Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Francis Peck, and others, addressed the audience, the numbers of which fell not far short of 20,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in May) was 80,968, of whom 34,851 were in workhouses and 46,117 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 8384, 16,960, and 25,774 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 563, of whom 377 were men, 152 women, and 34 children.

The disposition of his property by Mr. George Jeremy, a barrister, has given rise to a suit before Vice-Chancellor Malins, who remarked that, considering the legal experience of the testator, he had never seen a more absurd will constructed. Mr. Jeremy, it seemed, had taken the trouble to prepare a codicil to correct a verbal error which was not of the slightest importance, and yet made two dispositions of a large residuary estate which were diametrically opposed to each other. For the estate under one reading of the will there were seventy claimants to participate.

Mr. W. H. Ashurst presided over the general meeting of the executive committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, which was held last Saturday. This was followed in the evening by the annual gathering of the organisation at St. George's Hall—the Recorder of London in the chair. The speakers included Miss Becker, Mr. James Cowan, M.P., Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Miss Sturge, and Miss Isabella Tod. Resolutions were adopted approving of the franchise being extended to women, and requesting Mr. Forsyth to reintroduce early next Session the bill for that object which was recently rejected by the House of Commons.

Following up the banquet of the previous week to representatives of literature, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a similar entertainment at the Mansion House, last Saturday evening, to representatives of science and other guests, to the number of nearly three hundred. The toast of the evening was responded to by Dr. Hooker, president of the Royal Society; Sir John Hawkshaw, president of the British Association; Sir George Airy, the Astronomer Royal; and Dr. Risdon Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians. Other toasts were spoken to by Sir Henry Rawlinson, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, Lord Rosse, Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Justice Grove, Professor Blaserna, Sir Thomas Dakin, Mr. Sheriff Brefitt, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

There were 2509 births and 1457 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 187, and the deaths 5 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from small-pox, 49 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 79 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 6 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 199 deaths were referred, against 247, 217, and 214 in the three preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six preceding weeks had steadily declined from 415 to 271, were 275 last week, of which 140 resulted from bronchitis and 93 from pneumonia. These 275 deaths exceeded, however, by 25 the corrected average number.

A loan collection of scientific instruments at South Kensington was opened by her Majesty last Saturday. It forms part of the South Kensington Museum, and is subject to similar regulations, being open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from ten a.m. to ten p.m., free; and on other days, from ten a.m. to six p.m., on payment of sixpence. The sections are five in number, and are divided into (1) mechanics (including pure and applied mathematics), (2) physics, (3) chemistry (including metallurgy), (4) geology, mineralogy, and geography, (5) biology. Articles for exhibition have been sent from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, Spain, and the United States.—On Tuesday Lord Sandon, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, opened the conference associated with the collection. He expressed the gratitude of her Majesty's Government to the men of science throughout the world who had contributed to the success of the exhibition. The day was devoted to the section of Physics—Dr. W. Spottiswoode, president of the section, giving the opening address. The Conference was continued on Wednesday, when the Section of Mechanics opened its sitting—Dr. C. W. Siemens, the president delivering his introductory remarks.

A course of four lectures, free to the public, and illustrated by means of the electric light, will be given at six p.m. on the evenings of May 22, 23, 24, and 26, in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, by the Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Gresham Professor of Astronomy; upon Star Clusters and Nebulae and the Revelations of the Spectroscope with regard to the Twinkling of the Stars and the Nature of the Light of the Stars and Nebulae.

Last Saturday the memorial-stone of the New Union Chapel, Compton-terrace, Islington, estimated to seat 1650 persons, and to cost in all, with schools for 900 children, lecture-room, class-rooms, and vestries, about £30,000, was laid by Mr. Henry Spicer in the presence of a large assemblage, including some who witnessed seventy years ago the foundation of the chapel it is destined to replace. Mr. Spicer is the senior among the ten deacons of the chapel. He is a donor of £1000, and the contributions of the diaconate, with that of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Allon (£250), amount to £3600.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the Sunday-School Union was held at Exeter Hall, on the 4th inst., Mr. Henry Lee, J.P., presiding. The annual report referred to the steady growth of the union, in home, colonial, and foreign districts.

The French Ambassador presided, on Saturday week, at the annual dinner of the French hospital and dispensary, held at Willis's Rooms. There was a large company, including some of the most well-known foreigners resident in London. The Marquis d'Harcourt proposed in very happy terms the health of the Queen, and afterwards that of Marshal MacMahon. He spoke of the advantages of this institution to distressed foreigners in London. Mr. Rimmel (the hon. secretary) announced that the subscriptions received amounted to £1000. Among the donations announced were the following:—The Duc d'Aumale, £100; the King of the Belgians, £50; the Prince de Joinville, £20; Sir Richard Wallace, £40; and the Comte de Germiny, £40.

Mr. Forster, M.P., presided, on the 8th inst., at the seventy-first general meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and in the course of his speech referred at some length to the education question. He congratulated his audience on the circumstance that the principles upon which the society was formed were those upon which Government action with regard to elementary education had been carried forward and which the country had approved. Training-schools for teachers he regarded as most valuable institutions, which we could not do without. Earl Granville opened a new school and kindergarten in connection with the society's training college.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-School Institute was held, on Tuesday week, at Exeter Hall, which was well filled, principally by ladies. The Bishop of Exeter presided. The report stated that the subscriptions and donations for the general fund received during the past year amounted to £1616, which was an increase of nearly £300 on the receipts of the previous year.

Twenty-nine years ago the Samaritan Free Hospital was represented by a room rented at 5s. per week; it is now a hospital surpassed by no British or Continental special hospital for women. The institution is situated in Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, and has a branch establishment in Dorset-street, Manchester-square. The annual banquet in aid of the funds was held, on Wednesday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Lorne, and the result of his appeal was a subscription list amounting to £1279.

A concert in aid of the Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund was given, on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall.

The annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, on the 10th inst., was presided over by the Duke of Marlborough. By the report it appeared that during the past year more than 48,000 fishermen and mariners had voluntarily contributed to the funds, and nearly 11,000 persons had been relieved.

The annual donkey show in connection with the Golden-lane Mission was held on the 10th, and was visited by Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and others. About 300 male and female "costers" attended the tea meeting.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, a numerous gathering assembled at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday, at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The subscriptions exceeded £2000.

By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, a concert was held in Grosvenor House, on Wednesday, in aid of the Gentlemen's Self-Help Institute, in Baker-street, Portman-square. The concert was very well attended.

The concert recently given at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution resulted in a profit of £1082. Some donations increased the amount to £1092 7s. 6d., and a cheque for that sum has been handed to Mr. John Corderoy, the treasurer of the institution, by the firm of Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, who defrayed the whole of the expenses attending the concert, and were the means of adding the above donation to the funds of the institution.

The Victoria Hospital for Sick Children will be reopened, after extensive alterations and repairs, to-day (Saturday), by Princess Louise of Lorne.

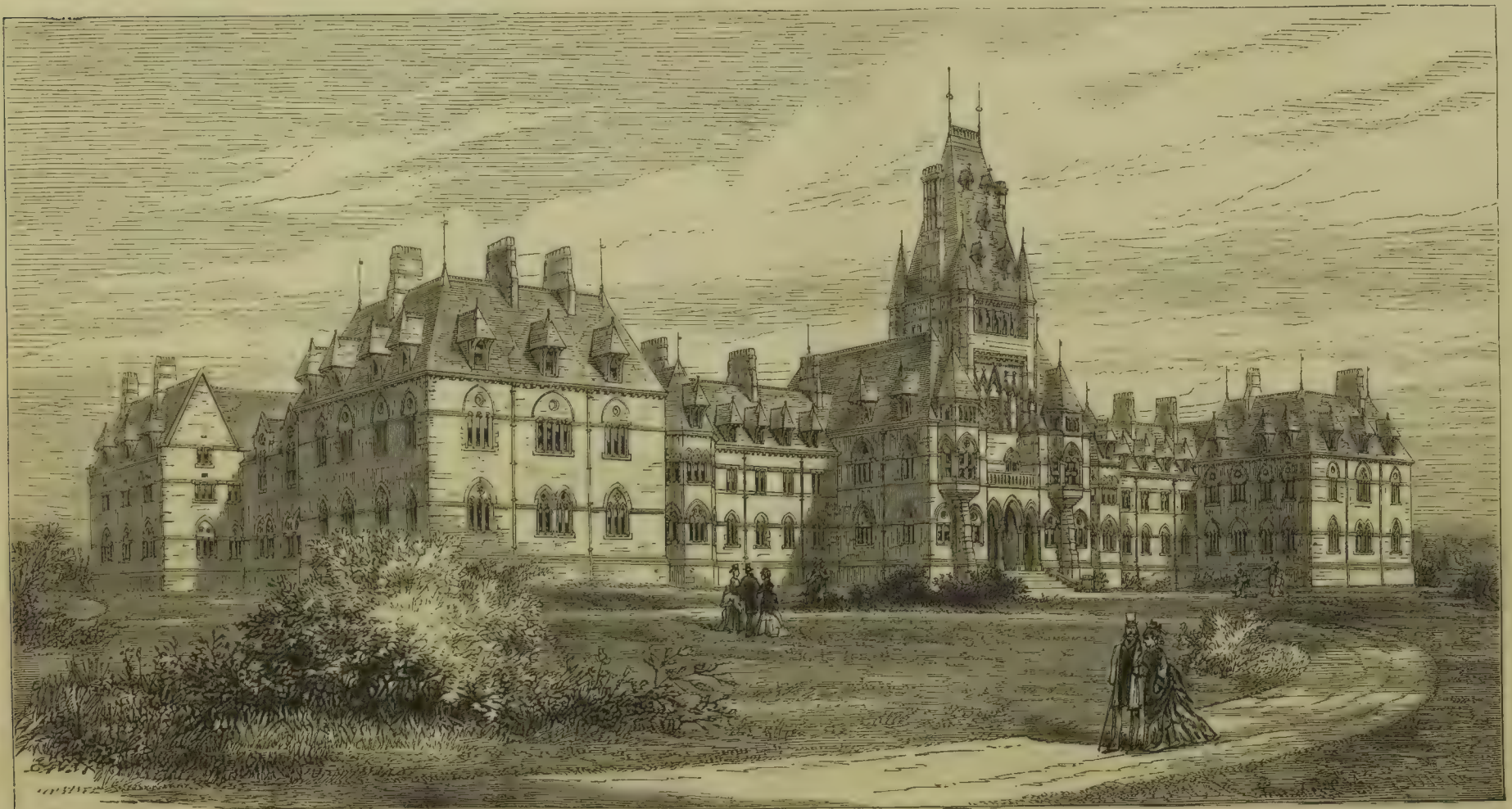
The Fishmongers' Company has voted a donation of 100 guineas, in aid of the British and Foreign School Society. The Grocers' Company has contributed a further donation of £100, and the Merchant Taylors' Company a further donation of £21, in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption located at Ventnor. The Grocers' Company has voted £50, and the Mercers' Company 20 guineas, in aid of the institution of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. A ball, in aid of the building fund of the last named hospital, is announced for Thursday next.

"THE SPOILED CHILD."

It is a thousand pities that ever any little child should be spoiled, but especially the lovely infant whom M. Piot has depicted, with those dark eyes of the deepest feeling, those full lips and soft, round cheeks, inviting the kiss which she is too naughty to deserve or to receive. This wilful little woman must not be allowed to have her own way, or she will grow up a perfect torment and terror to all her acquaintance of both sexes, and fit only to be made a heroine of modern romance in the hands of some contemporary literary patroness of female moral monstrosities, to the edification of our sisters and daughters in their quiet homes. It is frightful to think of her between sixteen and twenty-six years of age, if she be indulged in such fits of passion at three or four; and we hope that her governess or nursemaid will have been duly authorised to chasten this vehemence of disposition before it is too late. Mothers and fathers can seldom trust their own resolution to do so. We have engraved the picture from a photograph, by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, to whom it belongs.



"THE SPOILED CHILD." BY M. PIOT.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.



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AN INDIAN HUNTING TROPHY.



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The Bishop of GUILDFORD will preside at the ANNUAL MEETING for Distribution of Prizes to the former and present Pupils (girls) at the Asylum, Streatham-hill, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1876. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock. Visitors admitted by Ticket.
R. H. EVANS, Secretary
Offices, 67, King William-street, E.C.

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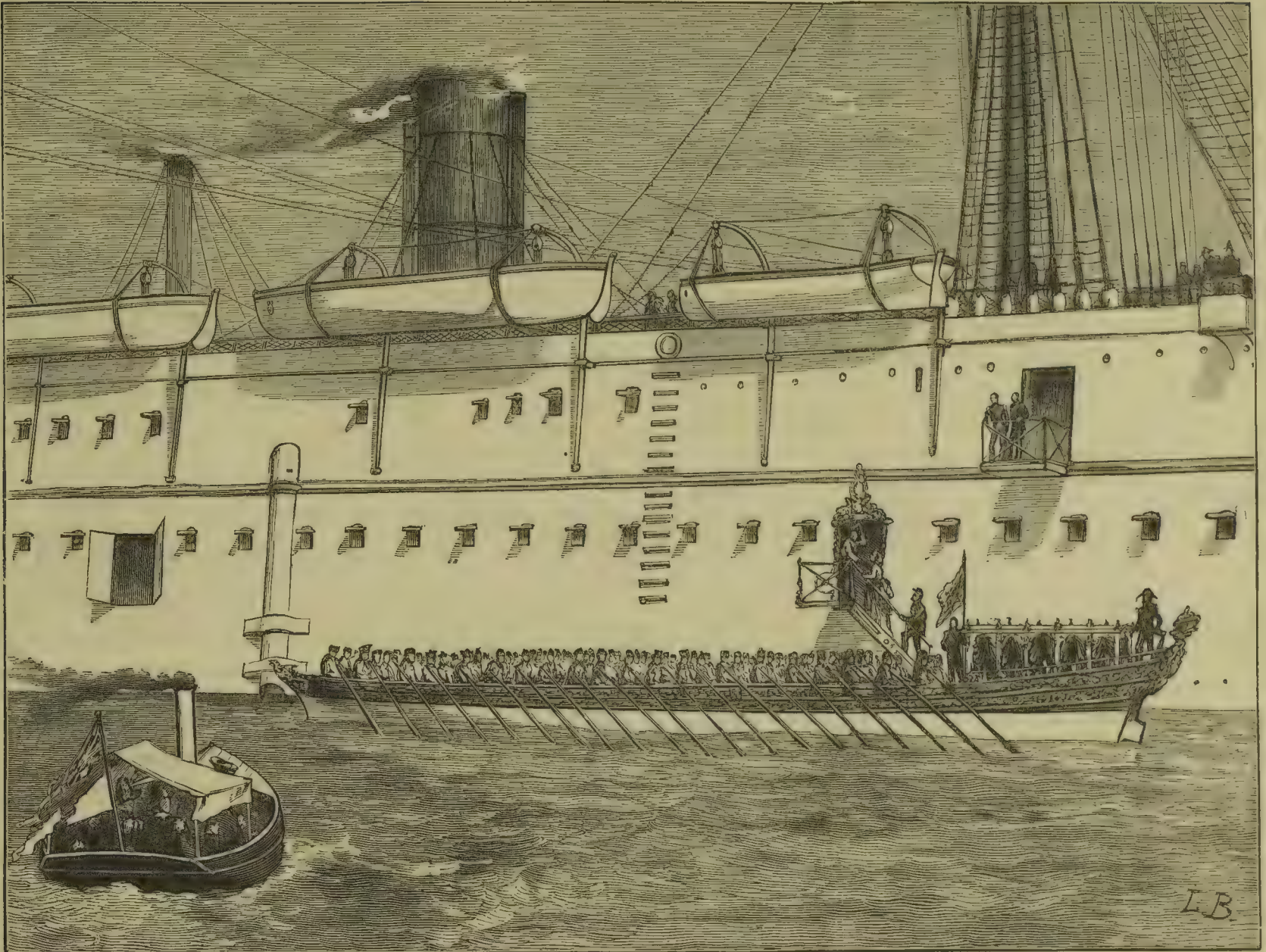
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FOURTH NOTICE.

Mr. Hook's four pictures are nearly, if not quite, as delightful as ever. As usual, the interest is pretty equally divided between the figure and landscape or marine portion. The most striking is "Crabbers" (234), a sturdy pair of fisher mates in their small craft drawing out the pots in a brisk but shallow sea near the coast, as shown by the shortened waves. One keeps the boat's head to the sea, while the other is extracting, with a grin of satisfaction, an immense crab from the "pot," he has just hauled up to the gunwale. A line of buoys indicates where other crab-pots are sunk. More charming, if less effective, is "A Little Blue Bay" (186), a beautiful Devonshire cove, almost land-locked, laughing in the sunshine, with a fisherman mending lobster-pots, watched by a girl, and other men looking after their boats. "Hard Lines" (498) shows another such refuge, with a fishing village, and in the foreground an urchin detained by his mother or elder sister to hold the hank of blue worsted she is winding off, while his heart is with his companions, who are hauling a boat up the beach. Most remarkable of all for the unwonted care and completeness of the painting is "Seaside Ducks" (44), particularly as regards the receding promontory of the middle distance, with all its accidents and inequalities of winding road, cliff-cleavage, and verdurous crest. It is very seldom that we have seen anything so illuvisely yet artistically true in aspect under the conditions of thin, luminous atmospheric effect. In the foreground is a fishing-boat, with a man throwing out the fish of the last take, which girls are cleansing in the streamlet, while ducks in close attendance are busily engaged gobbling up the refuse, a disagreeable incident to which—surely very ill-advisedly—the title points. Mr. Beavis has turned to good account a recent visit to the East in the large effective picture (85) of a Bedaween caravan descending the high ground at Wady Gurundel, on the road to Mount Sinai; and his skill as an animal-painter is evident in the masterly drawing of the laden camels picking their way down the sandy slopes, across which the ardent sunlight projects their sharply-defined shadows. Mr. S. Cooper does not trouble himself much to search for novelty of subject. There is absolutely nothing new to remark of the cattle-pieces—"The Herdsman's Charge" (228) and "On a Dairy Farm" (953). We may say, however, that the painter's hardness of manner is less apparent in the sunny effects of these pictures than in the winter scene called "The Orphans" (515), where a couple of lambs wait vainly for succour from their dam that lies dead in the snowdrift. Mr. Andsell is more varied and inventive in the subjects of his several contributions, but there is nothing fresh to observe as to their execution. "Peat-Gathering" (214) is a moorland scene, with a collie in charge of the ponies, drays, and baskets of the peat-gatherers. "After a Spate" (515) shows a drowned sheep at the bottom of a gully, whither it has been carried by the recent flood. The title, "The Cattle are in the Corn" (1274), is of itself sufficiently descriptive. Mr. H. W. B. Davis, another prolific contributor, disarms criticism—nay, is entitled to all respect—for the thorough conscientiousness and sound ability of his workmanship. It must be owned, however, that his pictures this year have none of the suggestiveness of some earlier productions; the details are too uniformly "made out" for that, the superabundant greens too hard and metallic. They are honest prose, and that is all. The most monotonous in colour is "The Rustling Leaves" (550); the most important is a scene in Picardy (557), a large composition of frisky foals and scarcely less playful mares, which is admirable for grouping and variety of action and for well-understood drawing and modelling—admitting characteristics of form differing from those found in English breeds to be faithfully rendered. But there is a higher sense of beauty in "Early Summer" (168), an extensive view of noble English park scenery, with dun-coloured cattle lying about the foreground undulations, and breadths of sun and shade chequering the tall trees and meadows from the passing rain-clouds and sunburst. In Mr. Peter Graham's "Moorland Rovers" (887) the Highland cattle occupy a larger proportion of the canvas than usual. The pools in which they are wading, the tall flags which cut them off above the knees with awkward effect, and the inevitable Scotch mist, are the merest accessories; and the whole work manifests increasing slightness of execution. Middle. Peyrol Bonheur sustains the reputation of the family name in "Sheep Grazing" (1281). There is very competent animal-painting in "A Noble Victim" (74), by Mr. S. Carter, a dead stag guarded by a hound from the threatened attack of an eagle. "Her Majesty's Buckhounds" (231), by Mr. W. H. Hopkins, is a most careful and exact piece of sporting portraiture. Before coming to the landscapes proper, we may mention "A Peep at the Hounds" (1319), by Mr. Birkett Foster, children watching, from a country road, a pack of foxhounds busy in a cover, a favourable example of the painter, in oil; and "Driftwood" (52), by Mr. J. R. Robertson, a fisher-girl, in sand-shoes, coming upon a child's toy horse thrown up from the sea.

In English landscape-painting we are seldom met by the art-problems which French landscapists so frequently propose to themselves. To "go to Nature," but bringing little to her; to select a subject with more or less taste for the picturesque, to exactly copy what the eye sees, or to represent the same under certain modifications of the materials, and with certain tricks of handling, effect, or colour, seem to be the aims to which English artists limit themselves. But where are we to find imaginative conception, high poetic feeling and sentiment, or even the technical charm which is so precious in some foreign work? It is useless, however, to sigh for what is not to be had. In the words of the French proverb, *quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a*. And there is much English landscape at Burlington House that may be unfeignedly admired if we are not too exigent. Attention will naturally be directed to the works of Mr. Oakes, the new Associate, whose election is, we trust, an earnest that other landscape-painters not less deserving may be admitted to the same distinction, and that this branch of art may be less unfairly ignored by the Academy. Of Mr. Oakes's two pictures we prefer "Sheltered" (36), a coast scene with wild-fowl nesting under the lee of a rocky ledge. In "Fording a Tidal Creek" (6) the glint of sunlight that falls from the watery sky on the sheep as they clamber up a sandy bank looks like a tinselled patch, forced unduly by the blackness of the foreground. Mr. Wells, the R.A., tries his hand in landscape in "Afternoon on Holmbury Hill" (281), and Mr. Redgrave scores an exceptional success with his "Calling the Sheep to Fold" (163). Mr. Vicat Cole's large landscape, "The Day's Decline" (309), has all the qualities which have rendered him popular. Down the slopes of a hill behind which the sun is setting, and athwart the meadow and river at its foot, there is a charming interchange of golden rays and purple shadows. Mr. Leader, too, is happiest in his autumnal evening effects, whether on the Thames (20), with barges passing a lock and the glow of the last gleam of sunlight on cottage and trees and fleecy clouds; or in the rural scene (202), probably in Worcestershire, where the sky is clearing up after rain, and the western radiance bars the leaden clouds with gold, and is reflected with vivid bril-

liance from the pools of the stubble and the ruts of the road: a magical moment in nature, and the effect of which is here enhanced by the picturesque lines of cottages and trees which tell darkly against the splendour of the sky. We need not dwell on the well-known characteristics of the Linnells, father and sons. The former, still bravely ignoring, as it were, the failing strength of advanced age, sends a large woodland scene, called "The Hollow Tree" (51); Mr. James Linnell (closely, only too closely, treading in the patriarch's steps) contributes a subject from Dartmoor—common (374); and Mr. William Linnell, with more individuality, has a large poetical twilight (966) and a heath scene (426), extremely potent in colour. The works of this family have the attribute, so rare in our school, of "style," if bordering on mannerism: the materials pass through some mental process during reproduction. It is not so in "A Certain Trout Stream" (365) and "Sir Thomas's Tower" (532), by Mr. Brett. Here nature is reflected as in a mirror, but a mirror which seems to yield an image more vivid than the thing itself, even scrutinized with the keenest vision. The eye (which alone is addressed) is first stimulated into wonder, then quickly fatigued. But, as our impressions of nature are not analogous, we suspect that something specious underlies all this aspect of extreme veracity; and, after the first surprise, we feel that there is much that is artificial. Taking, for example, the first-named picture, the colouring and effect alike of the burnished steel of the water surface, and frosted cat's-paw thereon, the silvery lichens of the rocks, the gorgeous hues of the autumnal foliage in the middle distance, and the intensely-blue shadows on the distant bank, strike us as forced and wanting in repose. If we would satisfy ourselves that illusion is not the final aim of art, and if we would appreciate, by contrast, the value of sobriety of treatment, let us turn to Mr. R. P. Richards's picture (349), so refined and beautiful in execution, of drenched mountebanks trudging along a wet road under a rainy sky that has just commenced to clear; to Mr. E. Parton's "Placid Stream" (184), which has something of Corot's sweetness without his mannered touch; to Mr. Aumonier's river scene, called "Water Lilies" (462), with veiled daylight effect and modestly truthful execution; to Mr. C. N. Hemy's "Red Autumn" (440)—the bed of a shrunken stream, with a girl gathering wood from among the dead leaves that strew the banks—which evinces fidelity of observation, and is very nice in colour; to Mr. G. E. Hering's "Woodland Waters" (518)—all suavity and gentleness; to Mr. A. W. May's "The Nearest Way" (112), with a grey twilight effect, in perfect keeping throughout; to M. Fisher's "Scotch Hillside" (483)—free in treatment, but entirely removed from vulgarity; and to similarly unpretending but genuine merit in the landscapes by T. O. Hume (23), W. S. Jay (396), C. Smith (1303), T. Lloyd (583), and C. E. Holloway (151).

"Confiscated" (18), by J. L. Pickering, a ruinous old house standing in its neglected grounds, relieved against a twilight sky, is almost identical in sentiment with a picture exhibited by this rising young artist last year. In another and larger landscape, however (964), called "The Month of March," Mr. Pickering surprises us by the originality and excellence of his work. The scene is rustic almost to wildness: a rough dell traversed by a streamlet; some rude farm buildings; trees sparsely grown, their leafless branches cutting against a cold sky full of wind and rain. This sky effect and the colouring generally are strikingly novel and unconventional. In truth, this is one of the landscapes of the year. With the mention of Mr. C. G. Lawson's large, very promising "Hop-Gardens of England" (161), Mr. W. B. Richmond's "Near Via Reggia, where Shelley's Body was Found," (945), a grandiose conception, but surely violent in effect; and Mr. G. Chester's "Hampshire Hatches" (196), recalling Constable's effectiveness, we arrive at the works of Mr. M'Whirter and other Scotch painters not hitherto noticed. Under the title, "The Lady of the Woods" (511), Mr. M'Whirter has painted with unwonted care a silver birch rearing its tall, lithe, and graceful form and feathery foliage against the blue sky with a carpet of dead bracken at its foot. "Spindrift" (427), a man and horse drawing a wraick-cart along a seaside road, buffeted by the breeze which carries the sea-spray far inland, is very spirited. In "Daybreak" (382), by Mr. Colin Hunter, a man digging for bait on the wet sands, watched by a girl, the artist repeats his favourite effects of dawn or late evening, which are always so telling. Very luminous, too, and masculine in execution is Mr. H. Macallum's "Shearing Wraick in the Sound of Harris" (98). We have also to commend Mr. Docharty's conscientiousness and freedom from a besetting blackness of tone in "The River Achray, Trossachs" (287); Mr. Farquharson's pathetic picture (471) of a poor old crofter driving his team in the dim twilight; Mr. C. E. Johnston's "Gipsies" (302), with its breadth of light and shade; and Mr. S. Bough's animated "Kirkwell Harbour, Orkney" (1271). The fault of slovenly, pretentious handling, rightly imputed to some members of the Scotch school, can scarcely be found in these works.

Mr. E. W. Cooke maintains his position as a marine-painter in the lively and picturesque "Zuyder Zee Fishing Haven" (223) with stranded Dutch pinks "made out" with scrupulous exactitude in every detail of build and rig; and—again exchanging the Nile for Venice—in "The Ruins of Kom Ombo" (79), redeemed by the afterglow; and "Phila, at Early Morning" (493); but whether, in both cases, the light of Egypt be so copper-coloured and the water of the Nile so green we are not prepared to say. We yield to none in admiration of Mr. H. Moore's sea-painting generally, but we cannot regard as an altogether satisfactory example the picture (455) of the launch of a life-boat through a great turmoil of breakers. Translated into simple black and white—and, indeed, it is little else—one might more readily recognise that the artist's memory has enabled him to realise the most intangible of all subjects with almost scientific accuracy. In the picture, however, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the monotonous mass of greys, or, rather, to the chalky, opaque "quality" of the greys.

Mr. Edwin Hayes does greater justice to himself in "Fishing Trawlers Returning to Port, Great Yarmouth" (176). For freshness and life in the waves, for knowledge of craft and their behaviour afloat, and for practised skill of execution, Mr. Hayes has few rivals. An eminently artistic picture, and as original as it is artistic, is Mr. A. Wust's "Moonlight on the North Sea" (898). It was a bold thing to paint this world of silvery light, and deep-blue sky and slowly undulating sea, heaving, as it were, in long-drawn sighs, with nothing to break the loneliness save a few fishing-boats riding at their nets with lamps at the fore. Among architectural subjects, "Westminster from Charing-cross—Evening" (549), by that competent painter, Mr. J. P. Connor, should not be overlooked; nor Mr. F. Dillon's able and elaborate Cairene interior, "Court-yard in the House of the Sheikh-es-Sadât" (300). Lastly, the excellent still-life painting of Messrs. Muckley and Ladell and the Misses Mutrie should not go unmentioned.

The picture entitled "For the King and the Cause," favourably noticed in our Royal Academy article last week, is by Mr. Seymour Lucas.

MESSRS. GOUPIL'S GALLERY.

At their gallery, in Bedford-street, Strand, Messrs. Goupil, of Paris, have again opened an interesting exhibition of high-class Continental pictures. Included are examples of many of the leading painters of the French school and a sprinkling of Dutch pictures. But the most promising feature of the exhibition is the extensive illustration it affords of the influence which the young Spanish painter Fortuny had on the group of students—Spanish, French, and Italian—who worked with him at Rome, and afterwards, at least several of them, at Paris. Samples of this school had already been brought before the London public, and our readers may have made acquaintance before with productions of the painters here most prominently represented—namely, R. Madrazo, Capobianchi, Cortazzo, Tapiro, L. Jimenez, and his brother, J. Jimenez, Palmaroli, Michetti, and Rico. It would be impossible within our limits this week to describe the subjects of these painters, very elaborate as they usually are, or to discriminate their various shades of treatment. Broadly stated, the primary aim obviously is to rely almost entirely for effect on brightness of colour or the juxtaposition of the strongest contrast; and it is sought to further titillate the eye by either a multiplicity of highly-finished detail or the most dashing bravura of handling. The amount of skill and patience displayed is undoubtedly most extraordinary; but what was a spontaneous expression of genius in the master seems like an artificial calculated product of imitative talent only in the followers. The colouring, in the absence, more or less, of tone, chiaroscuro, and repose, strikes as garish and violent; the sense of labour expended on unimportant minutiae, without due subordination, is oppressive; the painter's insistence everywhere on his own cleverness borders on vulgar self-assertion; and these, combined with other peculiarities as regards choice of subject, are not likely to find favour with English tastes. It is certainly a relief to turn to the sober breadth of Jules Breton, the poetical conventionality of Corot, the grave harmony of Daubigny, and the richness of Diaz. A little picture by De Nittis deserves to be singled out, not merely as a home scene—being "May-Day on the Thames Embankment"—and as showing what excellent materials lie close at hand, though so much neglected by our own artists, but for its exquisitely refined scheme of grey hues. There are also a single seventeenth-century figure by Meissonier, three Oriental subjects by Gerome, military scenes by Detaille and De Neuville, and works by Roybet, Passini, Vibert, J. Dupré, Bougnereau, Kaemerer, and other Continental artists of distinction. We may add that an edition of the catalogue of this exhibition is published containing illustrations of some of the principal pictures by Messrs. Goupil's equally beautiful and accurate process of "photo-engraving."

The exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy closed last Saturday. During the period it has been open 234 pictures have been sold, amounting in value to £8468 12s.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Armitage was not the first to represent the disciples as singing the hymn at the Last Supper—which he has done in his picture at the Academy Exhibition. The same incident was selected by Mr. James Smetham for his picture of the Last Supper, exhibited at the Academy in 1869.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The event of last week was the return of Madame Adelina Patti, which took place too late for record until now. On the Friday evening this great artiste made her first appearance of the season, in a character which has before been chosen for similar occasions. As Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Madame Patti again manifested those rare vocal qualities and that highly-cultivated style which have invested with special charm some of the most genial music in the whole range of Italian comic opera. In the opening cavatina, "Una voce;" in the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son;" and in the introduced aria of the lesson-scene, not to mention other instances, the brilliancy, charm, and refinement of Madame Patti's performance fully equalled any of her previous displays. Whether or not it was that an interval of absence served to heighten the effect, it seemed as if the voice of the singer and the powers of the artist were rather enhanced than otherwise—impossible as this would heretofore have been held to be. The piece supposed to be chosen at the moment in the lesson-scene—and, therefore, always an interpolation—was, in this case, the valse arietta, "Rondinella leggiera," from Gounod's "Mireille," the unavoidable encore of which was responded to by singing the ballad "Home sweet home," which was given by Madame Patti (in English) with such exquisite simplicity and unaffected sentiment as to produce even greater effect than the wondrous specimens of bravura singing which had preceded it. The reception of Madame Patti, on her first appearance and throughout the opera, was of the most enthusiastic kind. The cast was otherwise chiefly as on former occasions, including Signor Bettini as Almaviva, and Signor Ciampi as Bartolo. Signor Monti (whose first appearance here was recently noticed) was a good Basilio; the subordinate characters of Bertha and Fiorello having been respectively filled by Middle. Ghiotti and Signor Scolara.

The opera performed on the preceding evening—that of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales—was (as mentioned last week) Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera"—the specialty of the occasion having been marked by giving "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and the National Anthem, the solo portions by Middle. Albani.

On Saturday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated, with Middle. Albani as the heroine.

Again this week six performances were announced, the first of which consisted of "Il Flauto Magico," cast as recently noticed.

On Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti made her second appearance this season, in another part that is especially identified with her exquisite performance. As Dinorah, in Meyerbeer's opera so named, this great singer displayed merits equal to those above commented on. "Tannhäuser" was given again on Wednesday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was announced for Thursday, "Martha" for Friday, and "Rigoletto" for this (Saturday) evening.

The second Floral Hall Concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera will contribute to a programme of varied interest. Mr. Kuhe's annual concert is to be given in the same building on June 19, and Sir Julius Benedict's on June 26.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Repetition performances have prevailed here since our last notice, all of them interesting and attractive, but not calling for detailed comment. Middle. Titiens has met with reiterated greetings in the resumption of her European career, having appeared as Norma on Thursday week. On Saturday Madame Christine Nilsson was the prima donna, as Violetta in "La Traviata."

This week was to have begun with a repetition of "Lucrezia Borgia" on Monday, but the temporary indisposition of Middle.

Titens caused the sudden substitution of "La Sonnambula," which was again announced on Tuesday. "Il Trovatore" was to be given on Thursday, with Mdle. Titiens as Leonora, and the return of Signor Galassi as the Count di Luna; and to-night (Saturday) "Robert le Diable" is to be revived, after an interval of six years, with Madame Nilsson again in the character of Alice, and the first appearance of Mdle. von Elsner as Isabella. M. Faure (heretofore associated with the Royal Italian Opera) makes his first appearance at this establishment on Tuesday, as Mephistopheles.

The second of the twenty-fifth series of New Philharmonic concerts took place last Saturday afternoon, when a new symphony by Herr Gernsheim (now of Rotterdam) was performed for the first time in this country. The work presents that diffuseness of treatment and unjustified extension of form which are so frequently observable in the instrumental music of the modern German school. There is much clever instrumentation, with some (very intermittent) passages of interest, particularly in the first allegro, and still more in the intermediate larghetto (the best portion of the symphony); but the work, as a whole, is wanting in sustained power. It was effectively given by the fine band engaged at these concerts (headed by Mr. Pollitzer, as principal first violin), the other orchestral performances having been in Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" and Auber's to "Zanetta," and the prelude to the second act of "Tannhäuser." Schumann's pianoforte concerto was finely played by Mdle. Mehlig, who also performed, with great brilliancy, Listz's (unaccompanied) solo "La Campanella." Mdle. Sophie Löwe sang, with much dramatic feeling, the scena from "Tannhäuser," which immediately follows the prelude just referred to, besides other pieces. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wyld divided the duties of conductor.

The Philharmonic Society's fourth concert of the season took place at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Bach's "Suite" in B minor, Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, and Mozart's overture to "Zauberflöte." The important flute obbligato, which is a prominent feature throughout the "suite," was played by Mr. Oluf Svensden with fine qualities of tone, style, and execution. Herr Barth, a pianist from Berlin, made his first appearance here, and played Hensett's concerto with great success. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Bianca Blume and Miss Bolingbroke, the latter of whom appeared suddenly, in consequence of Madame Patey's indisposition. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual. The first of two extra (morning) concerts takes place on Monday next.

The concert given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening—in celebration of the return of the Prince of Wales—included performances by several of the principal vocalists of her Majesty's Opera and the band of that establishment, augmented to the number of 150 performers, and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, directed by Mr. Barnby, a new part-song by whom, entitled "Welcome," was given on the occasion. Sir Michael Costa was the conductor of the concert.

The National Training School of Music was officially opened at noon on Wednesday by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught.

That clever juvenile pianist, Miss Lillie Albrecht, gave her third matinée on Thursday.

Among the forthcoming miscellaneous concerts of interest will be that of Miss Josephine Lawrence (a pianist of special merit) on Tuesday next; the third of Mr. Suchet Champion's subscription concerts, next Wednesday afternoon, at Langham Hall; and Miss Philp's concert on June 2, for which several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists are announced. Miss Philp has been for some time well known by the production of a large number of successful songs and ballads.

THEATRES.

SIGNOR ROSSI AS MACBETH.

It is evident that the more robust characters of Shakspeare best suit Rossi. That of Macbeth, which he essayed last week, was much more satisfactory than even the Lear. It gained in interest as it proceeded, even though the spectator may have differed from the actor on many apparently important points. With him the witches manifestly are only exponents of Macbeth's state of mind, not the tempters of a man whose conscience is innocent of evil intention. When the Thane comes for the first time into the presence of Duncan he regards him with a fixed look, as if he already contemplated his murder. Ever mingling, however, with his guilty purpose there is the presence of remorse, which in Macbeth's case rather accompanies the criminal act than follows it. The deed having been done, he recovers his self-possession, and is able to look with deep compassion on his wife, who constantly suffers from her share in the guilt. Carefully he conceals from her his purposed murder of Banquo, and would save her from the mental trouble which has already begun to disturb her rest. This strong affection between the two homicidal criminals redeems them within the pale of humanity, and illustrates in a remarkable manner the extraordinary dramatic skill of the poet. While touching on this point, we may pause to commend Signora Pareti's excellent rendering of Lady Macbeth. It was passionate, elevated, and full of realistic power. Her somnolent scene was very elaborately interpreted, perhaps too much so. Much certainly might have been left to the imagination of the spectator, which the actress produced in the fullest state of development. Patients of the kind are not usually so demonstrative: they deal rather with hints, suggestions, and indications than with sensible expression, as if the real action were passing within, and only a few signs of it allowed to invite the observation of external companions. The mental and moral distress was painfully enunciated. Nevertheless, the triumph of the artistic delineation was complete. The Malcolm of Signor Flocchi, and the Macduff of F. Cristini were especially good; and S. Miani as Rosse helped much to intensify the pathos of the scene in the fourth act, which was very skilfully rendered. It would have been well, if the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth had been included in this act. It would then have prevented so much of the military action of the next passing in the same chamber, and bestowed on the situation itself a separate interest. As the Macduff action was confined to a "short" scene, it might have been effectively followed by the deeper one, and the curtain fallen on an impressive climax.

Signor Rossi is fond of introducing new business of his own, but sometimes without sufficient warrant. Such is the case with him at the end of the third act, when he exhibits his inventive powers on rather an extensive scale. The incident is, however, not immediately intelligible to the ordinary playgoer. It is as follows. On retiring from the banquet-scene, Rossi treads on his mantle, and turns in alarm as if to see again the spectre. He seizes his sword to defend himself, but it drops from his trembling grasp, at the same time that his crown falls from his brows. Many, of course, will object to an actor thus adding to the Shakspearean stage directions; but the ingenuity of the interpolation deserves recognition.

Signor Rossi was thoroughly energetic in the concluding situations, and the combat between him and Signor Cristini was exciting. Macbeth is disabled by the wounding of his right arm, and the final passes of the fight present only hopeless efforts on his part. He has resort to his dagger, as is usual with many English actors, but in vain.

Signor Rossi's Macbeth reminds us in many points of that of Edwin Forrest, the great American actor; it is of the same materialistic character, and shows great physical force.

The number of scenes has been much reduced; and the reduction originates, in some instances, peculiar expedients, in order to justify a variety of incidents in one and the same scene, which might reasonably have required many. The play thereby is rendered less picturesque in representation, though more compact in structure. The witch element was satisfactorily supplied by the Signora T. Darè, and Signors F. Mazzei and V. Melzi. The apparitions were somewhat crowded in too narrow a space, and the pit of Acheron rendered inconveniently dark. On the whole, however, the shortcomings of the acting were few and trifling; while the merits of the different performers frequently extorted applause.

The house was numerous and fashionably attended; the audience showing a thorough appreciation of whatever was meritorious in the general action of the play.

SIGNOR SALVINI AS OTHELLO.

Encouraged by his former success, Signor Salvini has revisited England as a Shakspearean actor, and made his appearance at the Queen's, on Monday, in the character of Othello. We have already recorded his accomplishments in full, and welcome him as a performer having special qualifications for tragic representation. He still sustains the character with dignity, passion, and force. He can be gentle and tender; he can be terrible and destructively wrath;—in all, he maintains his reputation; well won, he supports it with care, and continues to delight the admirers whom he had formerly attracted. He is now accompanied by an Italian troupe of rare excellence, from whom may be selected for especial praise Signor Romagnoli as Iago, and Signora Piamonti as Desdemona. The tragedy has been placed on the boards with care, and with well-considered stage accessories. The attendance on Monday was considerable.

OLYMPIC.

We doubt much of the propriety of Sir Randal Roberts, Bart., asserting his claims to consideration as a dramatic author and artiste on the score of his rank. His comedietta, entitled "Under a Veil," is not of much acting value, of little literary merit, and of no novelty. The efforts of a young man at an inn to get an introduction to his neighbour in the next chamber has scarcely sufficient interest, even for so trifling a drama. Sir Randal Roberts, however, acts with ease, and may qualify himself to support light parts with credit.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* offers little of interest this month beyond the continuation of "Leam Dundas," which maintains its stirring but melodramatic character, and the conclusion of "The Hand of Ethelberta." The picture of Ethelberta as ruler of Lychworth in the last chapter is one of the cleverest passages in this very clever novel—a work against which there is nothing to be said but that its ability is too obtrusively patent; that, in a word, it smells too strongly of the lamp. If Mr. Hardy ever acquires the *ars celare artem*, his place among contemporary writers of fiction will be second to few. A criticism on Macaulay is in general sound and discriminating, although the writer does not, perhaps, fully appreciate the significance of the sterling qualities for which he rightly accords Macaulay credit. "Forest Notes" comprise some pretty pictures of French scenery; and a paper on French peasant songs points out many interesting analogies between the popular ballad literature of France and that of other countries. An essay on spelling displays many curious instances both of existing orthographic anomalies and of the various systems suggested for their removal. The remedy seems in most instances worse than the disease.

Macmillan is unusually good this month. In criticising the Blake drawings at the Arts Club Mr. Statham has caught the poetry of his theme with but little of its vagueness and eccentricity; his style is nervous as well as rich, and his criticism manly as well as delicate. A slight excess of enthusiasm may easily be forgiven; we should, for instance, be inclined to qualify his praise of "Satan Calling Up his Legions" by a regret that the sublimity of the conception should be so much more conspicuous than its realisation on the faded canvas. Mr. J. C. Morison's spirited defence of Macaulay against Mr. Morley's hypercriticism is another fine essay, the more creditable to the writer for being evidently rather inspired by a sense of justice than by any especial sympathy with the object of his vindication. The second part of Mrs. Masson's biography of Mrs. Thrale is as bright and graceful as the first; Mrs. Norton's poem, "April Days," clothes an admirable moral in simple and vigorous language; "Madcap Violet" is as attractive as ever; and Mr. E. B. Tylor's lecture on ordeals and oaths is equally distinguished by interesting particulars respecting the former, and strong hints regarding the propriety of a revision of our legislation as concerns the latter. Perhaps, however, the gem of the number is Mr. Leland's ballad of "Wang-Ti," a most successful experiment in that choice variety of our language, Chinese "Pigeon-English." Nothing can be more droll than Mr. Leland's employment of this astounding jargon, unless it be the story itself, which we must not anticipate.

Belgravia is commencing its new career, under Messrs. Chatto and Windus's auspices, with all the energy of new life. Mrs. Cameron's novel promises well. Mrs. Linton's essay on "Woman's Place in Nature and Society" is extremely vigorous, if, perhaps, a trifle over-bitter; and Mr. Comyns Carr's name is a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of his eloquent criticism on Blake. Mr. Knight's "All for Love" is a beautiful little poem. Mr. Swinburne's more ambitious performance, "The Last Oracle," is a fine specimen of the roll and swing of his grand style. Its moral impressiveness is impaired by its unfairness to Christianity and the difficulty of perceiving in what respect Apollo, for whom a superior divine status seems to be claimed, differs from any other creature of the human imagination. A curious story respecting Lord Camelford's corpse has supplied Mr. Charles Reade with an opportunity for a paper on that eccentric nobleman's general career.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains numerous papers on subjects of great public interest, almost all of which, however, are essentially dry, and are relieved by no attractiveness of literary treatment. Mr. Chamberlain suggests that the English municipalities should follow the example of the Swedish by taking the liquor traffic into their own hands, an experiment worth trying, and which we should be glad to see attempted in the writer's own borough of Birmingham. Sir Rutherford Alcock points out the probability of an understanding between Russia and China, favouring the re-conquest of Kashgar by the latter power. Mr. Lewes and Mr. Bagehot continue their respective contributions to philosophy and political economy; Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth sums up the generally satisfactory results of the Education Act; and Professor Bryce pleads for searching

inquiry before any experiments are attempted with University Reform. The only article with distinct literary pretensions is Mr. J. C. Morison's striking picture of the veiled but very real queenship of Madame de Maintenon.

The *Contemporary Review* is mainly occupied with the settlement, or further embroilment, of some of the controversies which continually crop up in its pages, and, once started, keep the periodical going, as it were, by self-acting machinery. Mr. Spedding assails Dr. Abbott's conception of Bacon, or, rather, as the other side will have it, his own misconception of Dr. Abbott. Mr. Mayor replies to Mr. Oxenham on the restitution of all things. Mr. F. Harrison repels Dr. Pattison's sarcasms on Positivism by the convenient instrumentality of a dialogue, which enables him to make admissions on his adversary's behalf which the latter would certainly have declined to make for himself. Mr. Ferguson is greatly scandalised with the restoration of Ezekiel's plan of the Temple attempted in the Speaker's Commentary. The Rev. A. M. Fairbairn's article on Strauss, for a wonder, is not controversial, but is couched in a spirit of eminent fairness.

The contents of *Fraser* are generally of a dry but useful character. The most important is one on "Christianity and the Negro Race," by Mr. Blyden, a negro himself, who shows clearly that his race has never received fair play at the hands of its instructors. There is not, for example, a single negro clergyman in the diocese of Jamaica, and Mr. Blyden naturally asks, why not? An article on our Indian army dwells forcibly on the inveterate canker of the force, the diversion of the officers from regimental duty to the staff corps. Izaak Walton is the subject of a really beautiful essay, with a most genial appreciation alike of the prose-poetry of his "Compleat Angler," and of the graver charms of his biographies. Mr. Karl Blind contributes a very good account of the late eminent German poet, Freiligrath, and the peculiarities of Shakspeare's historical dramas, especially his lack of sympathy with democracy, are ably treated in an essay by Mr. Edward Rose.

Blackwood opens with a very thorough and thoughtful discussion of Swift's relations to Stella and Vanessa, issuing, as the writer considers, in the complete vindication of his character. The recent biography of Macaulay is also noticed in a very genial spirit, although the reviewer is naturally unable to repress some soreness at Macaulay's irreverent treatment of Professor Wilson. "The Lady Candidate" and "Whittlebridge" are examples of two characteristic types of *Blackwood's* humorous stories, the refined burlesque and the farcical. An essay on "Society" prognosticates the speedy break-up and disappearance of that institution, unless something is done towards the repression of rinks and other innovations detrimental to its tone.

The most interesting contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is Mr. Hepworth Dixon's graphic account of "The Fall of King Amadeo," or rather of Mr. Dixon's own mission at the period to effect some compromise with that Monarch's Minister of Finance. Mr. Dixon thinks that the catastrophe might have been averted if the last-named functionary could have floated a new loan, which may be doubted. "The Regeneration of Palestine" treats of Sir Moses Montefiore's benevolent but hardly practicable scheme for turning the demoralised Jews of Jerusalem into honest agriculturists. Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's reminiscences contain some hitherto unpublished letters by Leigh Hunt.

There is little of interest in *Tinsley*, except its serial stories; or in the *St. James's Magazine*, except an elegant dramatic sketch by Barry Cornwall. The reminiscences of Napoleon at St. Helena are too circumstantial to be entitled to much credit. The *Langham* attempts a great variety of subjects, but succeeds in none except the method of barter among uncivilised nations. An apology for slavery from Mr. Voysey's pen will create some surprise. The *Month* has a criticism on Mr. Mill's posthumous essays, and an account of what are represented as the persecutions of the Latin Church in the Ruthenian districts of Russian Poland. *Scribner's Monthly* has a great variety of interesting papers, including the sequel of Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," a very full article on Gutenberg, and some curious reproductions of early prints relating to American scenes and personages of the olden time. A youthful portrait of William Penn in armour is particularly interesting and, we may add, amusing.

We have also to acknowledge Good Words, the Victoria Magazine, the New Monthly, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine, Good Things, Golden Hours, the Sunday Magazine, the London Magazine, and the Charing-Cross Magazine.

At a large meeting, held on Tuesday, at Wolverhampton, representing all shades of political opinion, it was resolved to erect a statue to the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, in recognition of his long and faithful services to the town. Mr. Villiers has represented Wolverhampton in Parliament for the space of forty-two years.

In our issue of the 6th inst. there was an error in the article accompanying an Illustration of a bronze group by Mr. Durham, A.R.A., designed for a drinking-fountain for Kidderminster. It was intended for presentation to that town (not by Mr. Durham, as our paragraph indicates), but by Mr. John Brinton, J.P. for Worcestershire.

The simple study of nature is too frequently made a hard task by those who profess to teach. Botany is one of the most beautiful of natural studies, because it tells us all about the glorious vegetation which springs up from the earth. Yet are there not thousands who do not understand botany? To some the study is too difficult. Others can find no opportunities for pursuing it. But all would like to know something of the beautiful vegetable world; something less—less formal, less difficult—than what is usually to be found in books, and something more than can be learned from the mute language—eloquent nevertheless in its muteness—of the plants themselves. Why is it that so few attempts are made to render popular the study of plants? Our artists on paper and canvas attempt to reproduce the gorgeous colouring of nature's garments. Why cannot our writers give us word-painting in their description of plants, instead of using only the unpoetic language of science? Why cannot more of the grace and beauty with which the Creator has endowed the natural world be reproduced in books? Amongst the most graceful and beautiful of the many lovely forms of vegetable life are the ferns. Of plants they are the least prosaic. Representing the beauty of form as distinguished from the gorgeousness of colouring, they are endowed with a tender and romantic grace. To study them is one of the most popular of pursuits, to cultivate them has become a popular passion; but thousands more would be added to the great host of fern-lovers if fern-literature were not so difficult to understand and so unattractive. These beautiful plants seem to be especially designed for universal cultivation; for even the tiniest of the species in each of the numerous wonderful and exquisitely formed seed-cases concealed at the back of its fronds bears countless myriads of seeds.—*Heath's "Fern Paradise."*

The Extra Supplement.

GAINSBOROUGH'S PORTRAIT OF THE
DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

We have already given some particulars of the extraordinary furore which attended the sale of this portrait, on the 6th inst., at Messrs. Christie's. The occasion was in many ways of altogether peculiar interest. The auction comprised a section of that portion of the Wynn-Ellis collection, consisting of modern pictures, which was not included in the bequest to the nation. This portrait was reputed to be the gem of the collection. All were familiar with the fame of its subject, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, for beauty, wit, and electioneering exploits, and with the tributes of Walpole and other contemporary writers to her fascination. The painters of her time had also done their best to perpetuate her charms. Another whole-length of her, by Gainsborough, was known to be in Lord Spencer's collection; and Sir Joshua Reynolds had likewise painted two portraits of her—one also at Althorp, the other at Chatsworth—and these latter were among Sir Joshua's most celebrated works; indeed, they are considered by some even superior in refinement and grace of feeling to those by his illustrious rival. Just before the sale, too, a warm discussion arose as to whether the Wynn-Ellis picture was really from the hand of Gainsborough, notwithstanding that its high merit remained uncontested. Artists and connoisseurs who should be entitled to a hearing boldly impugned its genuineness. In the absence of a fully authenticated pedigree their opinion was, of course, formed from internal evidence mainly; and it is idle to conceal that the claims of several of Mr. Wynn-Ellis's pictures have been summarily disallowed by experts. The difficulties in the internal evidence were that the handling appeared to be less slight and airy than is usual with the painter, and that in the voluptuousness of the figure and the extreme redness of the lips Gainsborough's characteristic refinement seemed to be wanting. The provenance of the picture was further supposed to be not altogether above suspicion. It was purchased in 1839 from a Mrs. Magennis, by the late Mr. Bentley, the picture-restorer, for £50, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Wynn-Ellis, for only £63—a very small price for a work of such importance, even at that period. Moreover, the portrait has been cut down nearly to the knees—a mutilation for which it is not easy to account satisfactorily. Against all this, however, we have to put the facts that Gainsborough exhibited at the Royal Academy two portraits of the beautiful Duchess—one in 1778, which appears to be the picture now at Althorp; the other in 1783; and if this last is not the Wynn-Ellis picture, is it probable that all trace of another would have been lost? At the sale, however, the doubters were put to the rout. The biddings commenced at 1000 gs., and closed at 10,100 gs., at which price the picture was knocked down to Mr. Agnew. This is the largest price any picture ever fetched at the auction-rooms in King-street. It is to be engraved by Mr. S. Cousins, and will be exhibited at the Gallery, 39, Old Bond-street. There are three small engravings after Gainsborough's whole-lengths of the Duchess of Devonshire: one is a rare old mezzotint after the portrait now at Althorp; another is by Mr. Graves, A.R.A. (brother of the publisher), from a small whole-length sketch or study in monochrome by Gainsborough, which has been in the possession of Lady Cliefden for a long time. The

latter corresponds with the picture sold last Saturday week, excepting that it is a whole, not cut down. The third is a mezzotint direct from the Wynn-Ellis picture, published about three years back; and this engraving we have reproduced, with the permission of the publisher, Mr. Graves. We need not add that the existence of a sketch corresponding with the picture is *quantum valeat* confirmatory of the genuineness of the picture.

LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN IRONCLAD.

The late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., has had a short passage of controversy with Admiral St. Bon, the Italian Minister of Marine, concerning the design of



CASKET FOR THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

a very powerful ship of war, the Duilio, which was launched, on Monday week, at Castellamare, in the Bay of Naples. The Duilio takes her name from Caius Duilius, who was appointed Roman Consul 260 years before the birth of Christ. This was during the first Punic War, when the Carthaginians, by their naval superiority, rendered useless all the victories of their enemies in Sicily. Then it was that Duilius, by his energy and foresight, constructed a fleet, and in the waters of Melazzo won the first naval victory which the Romans ever achieved. Hence his name has been given to this immense vessel, which has been constructed for the Italian Royal Navy. King Victor Emmanuel, the Crown Prince Humbert, and Princess Margherita, also the Duke of Genoa, arrived at Naples on the day

before the launch. Several members of the Government were in the Royal train. The British Ambassador at the Italian Court, Sir Augustus Paget, arrived during the afternoon. On the next morning his Majesty and the Royal party, including the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, went over to Castellamare. The ceremony was simple. After the priests had given their benediction to the vessel, Princess Margherita pulled the ribbons which were attached to the baptismal bottle of champagne, and the hitherto nameless monster became the Duilio. An interval of twenty minutes elapsed before she was launched, during which time the dogshores were beaten down. At last the ship reposed unsupported in her cradle; the hydraulic pumps were used; and away she went as easily and gracefully as ever any vessel took to the water. There was not the slightest let or hindrance during the whole operation. The Italians may congratulate themselves on the successful birth of perhaps the largest vessel of war in the world. In this ship the turrets are not amidships, but on different sides, one rather in advance of the other—a construction, it is said, which will admit of their shots being fired simultaneously in parallel lines. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Signor Arena.

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

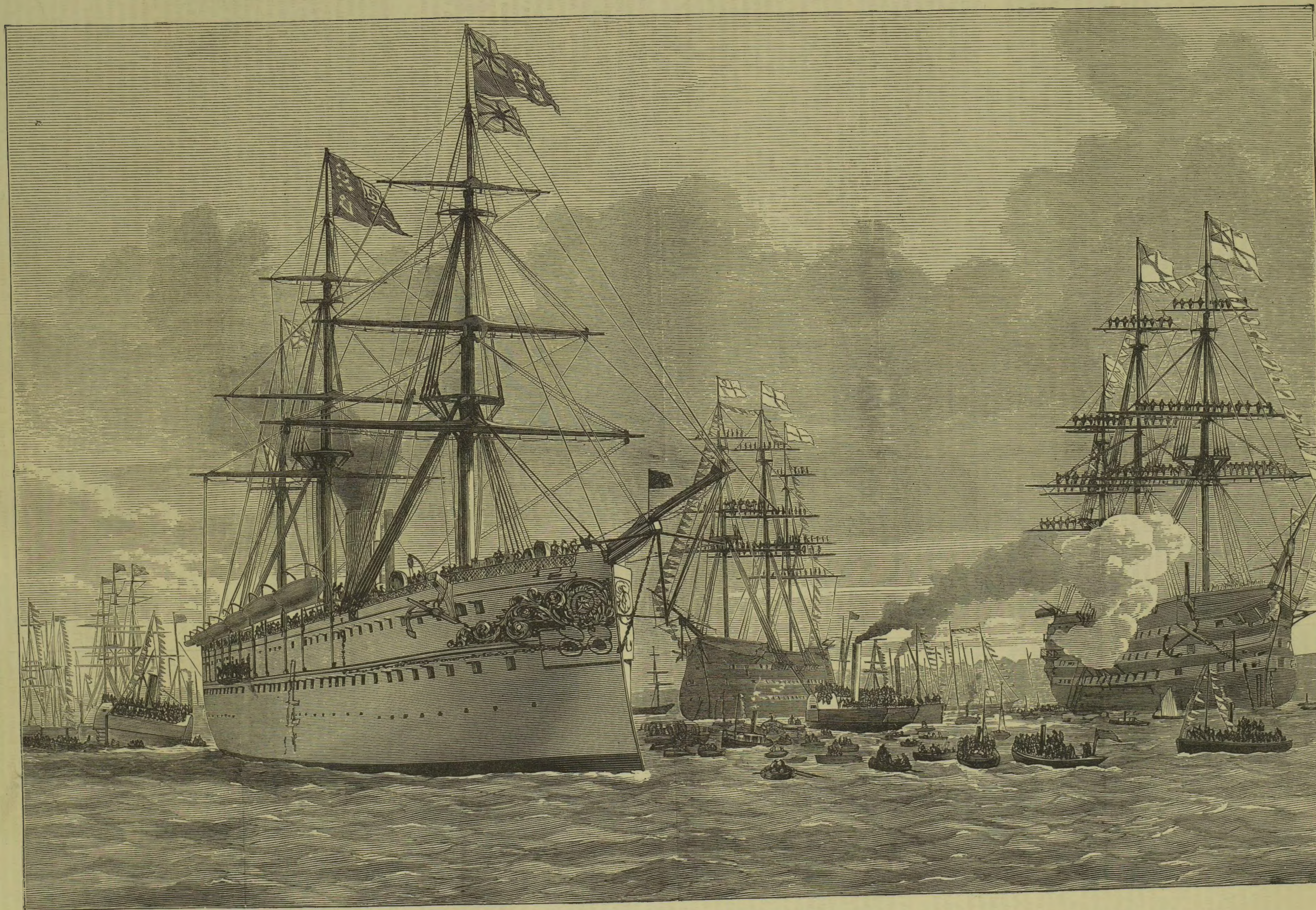
The arrival of his Royal Highness in England on Thursday week, his meeting with the Princess of Wales in the Solent, his landing at Portsmouth and journey to London, and the popular greetings which hailed him in the evening, both at Victoria station and in his drive round by Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, and St. James's-street, to meet the Queen at Buckingham Palace, were recorded in our last; but we now present some illustrations of the interesting occurrences that day. We present also two concluding illustrations of the voyage of his Royal Highness in H.M.S. Serapis, from sketches by Prince Louis of Battenberg, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, serving on board that ship, to whom we have been much indebted for other assistance of a similar kind since the Prince of Wales left England in October. It will be remembered that many of our illustrations of the Prince's voyage to India, of his embarking at Brindisi, his visit to Athens, his passage through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and some incidents of his arrival at Bombay and Calcutta, as well as of his return voyage by way of Malta, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, were "from Sketches by an Officer of the Serapis." The officer who contributed them was Prince Louis of Battenberg, to whom, on behalf of our readers, we hereby give hearty thanks for his able and opportune services. We may here introduce the accompanying descriptive notes upon the two sketches by him which appear in this week's publication:—

"The first of these two sketches was taken on May 7, the day we sailed from Lisbon. It represents the King and Queen of Portugal coming on board to lunch with the Prince of Wales in their magnificent state barge. This barge was built so long ago as 1684. On the bow and stern and the deck-house there are rich carvings, gilt, on a blue ground. She is 110 ft. long, and pulls forty oars, twenty on each side. There are two men to each oar, making a crew of eighty. They are dressed in red jackets over a sailor's shirt, with an odd-shaped red velvet cap, having a large silver plate on the high front. The standard is held up by an officer just in front of the deck-house. The sketch represents the Prince meeting their Majesties on the ladder. The proportions are all perfectly correct to the smallest detail.

"The other sketch represents a dinner given by the captain



LAUNCH OF THE DUILIO, ITALIAN IRONCLAD, AT CASTELLAMARE, BAY OF NAPLES.



RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE SERAPIS COMING ALONGSIDE THE JETTY AT PORTSMOUTH.

and officers of this ship to the Prince of Wales and his suite. The table was laid for forty, on the main deck (called the 'Windsor Long Walk'), which was decorated with flags, trophies of arms, and other ornaments. After 'The Queen' had been honoured, as usual, Captain Glyn, in an excellent speech, proposed the Prince's health, and begged him to accept an album as a keepsake. This album was made by Westfield and Co., of Calcutta. It contained, besides a large photograph of every officer, photographed groups of the men and the guard of honour, views of different parts of the ship, and photographs of a few favourite animals.

The scene at Portsmouth, at the coming of the Serapis alongside the jetty, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and that of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess, with their children and the other Royal personages, in the pavilion on the jetty, receiving the congratulations due upon his safe arrival, are the subjects of two Illustrations. The appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Royal Italian Opera in the evening, within two hours of their getting home, is shown in our front-page Engraving. It was, indeed, a graceful act of consideration for the public desire to see him immediately upon his return to London.

We shall give some Illustrations of the visit of his Royal Highness yesterday (Friday) afternoon to the city of London, and of the festivities prepared for his "Welcome Home."

The casket presented by the Corporation of the city of London to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the reception at the Guildhall, was manufactured by Mr. J. H. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Old Bond-street. The form and details of this work of art-jewellery are Indian: the oblong box is supported by Hindoo pillars, each corner bearing a finely-modelled head of an elephant. The casket is enriched with the arms of his Royal Highness in enamel and with the insignia of the city of London. One side bears an inscription; the whole is surmounted by a figure of Britannia with a lion couchant at her feet.

The "Indian Trophy," consisting of an elephant and tiger, preserved and arranged in a lifelike fighting group by Messrs. James Rowland Ward and Co., of 158, Piccadilly, is an appropriate work of art for this occasion. In the design of this group Mr. Heywood Hardy, the well-known painter of animals, was consulted by Mr. J. R. Ward.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ANCIENT LIFE IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., by remarking that the belief in the vast extent of the land surface of the India of the age which was terminated by the upheaval of the Himalayas is founded upon principles thoroughly consistent with natural history, palæontology, and logic; for in the deposits of gravel, sand, and clay, which rest on the southern flanks of the mountains, Cautley, Falconer, and others have found a vast collection of bones, teeth, and shells to the depth of several thousands of feet. These form the peculiar "Sivalik fauna," members of which have been found in Thibet, Ava, Greece, and even in France. This fauna is found to be composed of—1, species still existing in Hindostan (fresh-water shells, a horn-billed tortoise, an Indian fox, &c.); 2, genera still existing in Hindostan (monkey, hyæna, rhinoceros, horse, antelope, ox, &c.); 3, genera now essentially African (hippopotamus, loxodon, camelopard, camel, &c.); 4, genera greatly resembling African (stegodon, camel, &c.); 5, genera found in Asia, beyond India (camel, stegodon, anoplotherium, &c.); 6, genera European, but of ages prior to those now existing (mastodon, cave-bear, &c.); and 7, special (a crested tiger, a huge otter, a colossal tortoise, &c.). After commenting on these, the Professor adverted to the deficiency of the tertiary fauna of South Africa and the remarkable affinities of its existing fauna and flora with that of India during the pre-Himalayan age. He next discussed the geological evidence relating to the question, and then proceeded to describe the present physical geography of Australia, especially in relation to the rocks, referring to diagrams of sections, whereby he demonstrated that the condition of the country in early tertiary times was totally different to that of India and Africa, possessing also a fauna peculiar to itself; and he pointed out the results of volcanic action, denudation, and subsidence, the position of the gold drift, and the palæontological discoveries. The bones found are strictly Australian (such as gigantic marsupials and crocodiles), referable to existing genera or greatly resembling them. In concluding, the Professor remarked that remote European mammalian fauna was marsupial to a certain extent, that the floras of eocene times greatly resembled those of Australia, and that the shells of the strata containing trigonia run in a form common to Australian recent and Cainozoic deposits.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA AND INDIA.

Professor P. M. Duncan, began his third lecture, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by remarking that the pre-Himalayan Indo-African fauna and that of Australia, of possibly the same age, were as distinct as are the existing assemblages of animals of the same areas—the lemuriæ and edentata, which link together the fauna of South Africa, Madagascar, South India, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines not being represented by any of the extinct animals. He then considered the possible duration of the larger antarctic mammalian fauna, the connection between the ancient and modern being shown by the persistence of the same species and the same genera, and the presence in the older fauna of extinct genera allied to the present. While noticing the unity of the old fauna, he pointed out that then, as now, different modes of life were adopted by different genera of the same order of marsupialia, which was also the case with animals of many different orders in the Indo-African and European areas. Having adduced palæontological evidence of the great antiquity of the land surface, of which the high lands east of Victoria and south of Queensland form a part, he explained how the gradual subsidence of the mountain ranges restricted the roaming-ground of the great marsupials, and, while keeping some within the range of the present area, caused the extinction of the more gigantic forms. After commenting on the geological events in other parts of the world contemporaneous with this subsidence, and the palæontological evidence, of which many interesting details were given, illustrated by diagrams, the Professor adverted to India, especially noticing the enormous amount of relics existing at the present day which testify to its having been the scene of very great volcanic activity. He then described at some length the formation of the volcanic rocks, termed the Deccan and Malwa trap (or stair), which rise in tabular masses one above another in West and Central India, their present extent being about 200,000 square miles and their depth about 3000 feet, in some places formerly 5000. The lava, in a way resembling what is going on now in San Salvador, overflowed all the country, filled up the valleys, and eventually made a great flat plain. It has since been faulted, tilted, cut through by rivers, and subjected to other changes; yet some of it at the present time is land without any trace of mammalian remains. The lecture was concluded with a comparison between the Cretaceous periods of India, Australia, South Africa, and Europe.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture on Thursday, the 4th inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of Volta's discoveries. After explaining Thomson's quadrant electrometer, he applied it to demonstrate the existence of the electricity evolved by the contact of dissimilar metals. He then described and repeated some of the remarkable experiments of Cruickshanks, who decomposed sulphate of copper by bringing in contact, in a solution of the salt, two terminal plates of a voltaic pile: metallic copper soon appeared on one of the plates. When the current from a pile of zinc, silver, and wetted flannel was sent through two wires plunged in a solution of acetate lead, Cruickshanks perceived needles of metallic lead, which soon assumed the appearance of feathers proceeding from the wire connected with the silver end of the pile. Volta's modification of his pile into the arrangement termed a "crown of cups" (consisting of a series of glass tumblers), half filled with salt and water, connected so as to form a chain by means of metallic arcs, each possessing two arms (the one of copper or silver, the other of tin or zinc), was employed by Professor Tyndall to effect the decomposition of lead; and remarks were made on the resemblances and differences between this apparatus and the Leyden jar. Having alluded to the development of Volta's pile by various stages till it assumed a form of the Voltaic battery, in which the two metals, such as copper and zinc, were soldered together, and a saline or acidulated liquid was placed between the couples, Professor Tyndall proceeded to describe and illustrate the discoveries of his illustrious predecessor Davy, who entered the service of the Royal Institution in 1801. Devoting himself to the new mode of analysis, Davy soon discerned its marvellous capabilities, and, by greatly enlarging the powers of his battery, subscribed for by members of the institution, he succeeded in decomposing the fixed alkalis, potash and soda, and obtained the new metals potassium and sodium. By means of a Grove's battery Professor Tyndall in like manner produced these metals before his audience, and, by means of specimens, exhibited some of their singular properties. Potassium, a soft whitish metal, from its affinity for oxygen, tarnishes in the open air, and when thrown into water or placed on ice decomposed the water with violence, producing a brilliant flame and leaving a solution of potash. Similar phenomena were produced by sodium. Proceeding with the history of his subject, Professor Tyndall said that men's minds soon began to reflect on the possible connection between the voltaic pile and the magnetic needle; and Ersted, after saying, in 1813, that it must be determined whether electricity in its most latent state has any action on the magnet as such, succeeded, in 1820, in causing the deflection of the magnetic needle by a current of voltaic electricity. This most important discovery, the foundation of electro-magnetism, was fully illustrated by Professor Tyndall.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in his third lecture, on Thursday, May 11, resumed his illustrations of Ersted's discovery of the deflection of the magnet by the voltaic current, by experiments showing how, by reversing the current, the deflection may be changed in its direction, and how its magnitude and energy may be augmented by causing convolutions of the wire which carries the current to surround the needle. He also showed how the same result was obtained in the static needle by Ampère, who suspended a single needle so that the earth's magnetism acted perpendicularly to it, and therefore had no directive force. He next explained and exhibited Ampère's celebrated static double needle. This was followed by experiments proving that frictional as well as voltaic electricity exerts power over the magnetic needle. A current from three Leyden jars charged by a machine sent through a specially delicate galvanometer caused a deflection of the needle. Professor Tyndall next described and illustrated the progress of Ampère's discoveries in 1820. He showed how that great philosopher first proved that the voltaic battery itself acted upon a magnetic needle like the wire connecting its two ends; how he rendered currents movable, and brought other wires carrying currents to bear upon them; and how he developed the laws of their interaction, the principal of these being that currents flowing in the same direction attract each other, while currents flowing in opposite directions repel each other. Thus Ampère found that all known magnetic phenomena can be reproduced by voltaic currents, and was led on to his celebrated theory that a magnet owes its virtue to the ceaseless circulation of currents around its atoms or molecules. In the same year Arago announced the discovery that the copper wire of a voltaic battery attracted iron filings; and, with Ampère, he magnetised steel needles by the current. Sturgeon afterwards showed that when an iron core, instead of a steel needle, is surrounded by a coil of insulated wire carrying a current, intense magnetic power is developed. The power of such an electro-magnet was shown by its sustaining several hundred-weights. Having stated that, according to Ampère, the act of magnetization consists in the setting of molecular currents parallel to a common direction, Professor Tyndall described how Faraday tried to ascertain whether the mutual attraction of such currents did not shorten a magnetised bar, and how Joule proved that, on the contrary, the bar slightly lengthened, through the setting of the minute crystals parallel to the direction of the bar. This was demonstrated by very ingenious experiments, including one for which we are indebted to Mr. Justice Grove. Some magnetic oxide of iron was suspended by him as powder in water in a cylindrical vessel, with flat glass ends surrounded by a coil of covered wire. Looking at a candle through the muddy liquid, and making the coil part of a voltaic circuit, the candle brightened the moment the circuit was made, but became dim when the circuit was broken. The particles set their longest dimensions parallel to the beam of light, attaching themselves end to end, and forming lines. The same effect was well shown by Professor Tyndall upon the white screen with the electric light.

CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION.—WATER.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 5th inst., began his discourse by referring to the ancient opinion that water was the prime original element, and to its overthrow in the eighteenth century by the chemical discoveries of Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier, who demonstrated that water is composed of two gases, at first termed inflammable and vital air, and afterwards hydrogen and oxygen. This was confirmed by Nicholson and Carlisle by the electrical action of the voltaic pile; and Davy, by the same means, in a crucial experiment, demonstrated that the sole constituents of carefully-distilled water are the two gases. In 1846 Mr. Justice Grove observed that when steam was subjected to something like a white heat small quantities of mixed oxygen and hydrogen gas were always produced; and it has since been shown that the gases are actually dissociated in one part of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. Thus there are three distinct ways in which water may be decomposed—by an electric current, by heat, and by superior chemical affinity. Water may be still more readily decomposed by two of these agents. Thus, a pellet of sodium melts on cold water, but bursts into flame on hot; and the electrolysis of water is much facilitated if there is chemical affinity between the oxygen and the metallic conductors of the voltaic battery; and an increase of electro-

motive force occurs when two dissimilar metals, such as zinc and copper, are placed in connection with each other, and the water is heated; and the closer the proximity of the two metals the less is the resistance of the water. Therefore the most powerful means of decomposing water must be the combination of the three agents, chemical affinity, heat, and voltaic force acting at an insensible distance. This has been effected by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe in their copper-zinc couple, which is thus formed:—Zinc foil is immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper until a black velvety deposit of the metal is produced. The soluble salts are then washed away, and the couple, when dried, is ready to be placed in any liquid that is to be decomposed. Water was the first substance experimented upon, and the action went on as long as there was any zinc left in union with the copper, the amount of hydrogen varying with the temperature of the day. More powerful effects were produced by substituting a more negative metal, such as platinum or gold, for the copper. In conclusion, Professor Gladstone described various interesting results of the action of this new apparatus upon other bodies besides water, and more especially upon organic compounds. These include the splitting up of a compound and the redistribution of its elements, and the production of various substances in a purer state, such as hydrogen, methyl-hydride, olefiant gas and their homologues, and the production of new substances, such as zinc-propyl, zinc-isopropyl, and other interesting compounds. Finally, the Professor described the discovery of a curious reaction by which also water and other substances may be decomposed. Metallic aluminium and iodine do not separately attack water; but when the three are brought into contact, iodide of aluminium is formed and hydrogen gas is evolved. By means of this reaction, under modified forms, various discoveries have been made, and it is still the subject of study. The discourse was illustrated by a series of successful experiments.

FOSSIL CRUSTACEANS.

Mr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., devoted his second lecture on Crustacea, given on Saturday, the 6th inst., to their past history. He said that every roadside, quarry, coal-pit, and chalk-pit, every sedimentary deposit, contains their remains. Like the mollusca and echinodermata, they offer great facilities for petrification, their hardened envelopes resisting changes to which the softer parts are subject. Entire strata are not unfrequently made up of them, and it has been conjectured that the mineral oil of North America may have been partly derived from the slow distillation of vast masses of trilobites, to which also the richness in phosphates of the Cambrian rocks in Wales is generally attributed. Starting in his retrospect from the modern period, Mr. Woodward remarked that in the tertiary strata we find evidence of a gradual increase in temperature from conditions analogous to those of our seas at the present day to those of warmer, temperate, or even sub-tropical coasts. In the Cretaceous period more purely marine forms are met with. A marked change occurs in the Jurassic or oolitic series; some forms have gone, and others appear. In the Solenhofen limestone of Bavaria we come upon the strangely-interesting limulus, or king-crab, differing little from existing species; and in the Permian is found a lobster and other interesting forms. The vast stores of buried organisms in the great carboniferous formation include nine groups of well-known crustaceans whose pedigree can be distinctly traced. In the Devonian series Mr. Woodward found a fragment of a large isopodous crustacean, the oldest known member of this order, and specimens of the class, which must have been from five to six feet long, were met with in the Devonian of Forfarshire. Most interesting relics were discovered in the upper Silurian of Lanarkshire, Dudley, and Malvern, and from this horizon has been obtained the oldest known limulus, or king-crab. Strange forms are met with in the lower Silurian, and trilobites abound in the Cambrian strata. Mr. Woodward illustrated his review by many interesting details, referring to a very large series of fine diagrams. Among other topics, he considered the reasons for a proposed alteration in the classification of the crustaceans, insects, myriapods, and spiders; and in relation to their pedigree remarked that the earliest embryonal stages are those which naturally foreshadow the earliest and simplest adult forms; or, in other words, that all the immense variety of forms in a group are but the expression of the sum of the stages passed through by the highest individual in arriving at perfection. In conclusion, he said that it was doubtless due to the plasticity of the structure of the crustacea, enabling the species to occupy such diverse positions and to subsist on such varied aliment, that the class owes its preservation through the lapse of ages, represented by the long series of geological formations from the Cambrian strata to the present day.

RESISTANCE OF SHIPS.

Mr. William Froude, F.R.S., at the weekly evening meeting, on Friday, May 12, gave a discourse on the application of the theory of stream-lines to the question of the resistance of ships. He began by describing the former methods of treating this subject, which embodied, generally, the notion that the resistance experienced by a vessel or a submerged body moving through the water is due to its having to force a passage, and that the size of this passage, as measured by the largest cross sections of the ship or body, is the fundamental factor of the power that had to be employed in propelling it. He then explained, by the help of the doctrine of stream-lines, illustrated by diagrams and experiments, that these views are fallacious; that were it not for the friction of the water a submerged body in moving through it would experience no resistance whatever; that, inasmuch as the pressures which the body exerts to disperse the fluid from its path are exactly balanced by the equivalent pressure of the fluid closing behind it, the resistance which such a body actually does experience, if it be of a fairly easy shape, so as not to cause eddies, is solely due to the surface friction of the water against its sides; that similar effects are produced in the case of a ship at the surface of the water, except that the pressures contingent upon the stream-line actions cause waves on the surface of the water, which, running away and dissipating themselves in the surrounding water, are indicative of, and indeed the cause of, an additional expenditure of power. Mr. Froude concluded by giving certain examples of the trials of ships of various forms, and described how the proportions in which the resistances are due to the several causes mentioned were experienced in actual practice, pointing out incidentally how exceedingly small the resistance of vessels really is—in fact, that it seldom exceeds, even at full speed, the two-hundredth part of their weight. He said that he was only insisting on views which the highest mathematicians of the day have established irrefutably by originating or perfecting the stream-line theory, and that his work had been to appreciate and adapt these views when presented to him.

CHAUCER.

Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall, M.A., founder of the Chaucer, Early English Text, Ballad, and New Shakespeare Societies, began his first lecture on Chaucer, on Saturday last, with a brief retrospect of the history of early English poetry, especially noticing the fine religious poetry of the Anglo-Saxons in the eighth century, the decline of literature after the Conquest through the war of races, and its revival with

the gradual formation of the national life and language in the fourteenth century. Many interesting details were then given of the life of Chaucer, principally derived from the recent examination of ancient records by Mr. Furnivall and his colleagues, of which we can give only a selection. Geoffrey Chaucer was probably born about 1340, in Thames-street, London, where his father John was a vintner. He became a page in the household of the wife of Lionel, son of Edward III., in 1357; served in the army which invaded France in 1359, and was taken prisoner, a record being found that £16 were paid towards his ransom in 1360. As valet of the King's chamber, and afterwards as esquire, he appears to have performed various menial duties, such as making beds and carrying dishes. Yet at this period his first rather quaint poem was written, "Complaint to (the) Pity," of which there was none in the heart of his then ladylove. That he did not succumb to his disappointment appears in his next poem, the "Deth of Blaunche the Duchesse" (wife of John of Gaunt), 1369, a work imbued with religious feeling and love of nature. The education of his mind was still further advanced by his presence with the army in France in 1369-70, and his missions in Italy and other countries in 1372-3. In 1374 he married, probably a relative, it is thought, and settled again in London as Comptroller of the Customs of Wool, residing for above twelve years in the Minories. His income was £63 6s. 8d., in value equal to ten times the sum at the present day. During this time his second-period poems were written, such as the "House of Fame," "Troilus and Creseide," "The Assembly of Fowles," and the "Legend of Good Women," as well as his translation of Boethius. While reading extracts from some of these works Mr. Furnivall commented on their characteristics as distinguished from those of the poet's youth, pointing out their greater richness and brilliancy, their quotations from Dante and the Italian writers, and the first appearance of that humour so conspicuous in his later productions. In 1386 Chaucer became M.P. for Kent, a fact for which no reason has yet been discovered. In summing up, Mr. Furnivall remarked that hitherto Chaucer's life had been a course of training for his high position as a poet for all time.

Professor W. G. Adams will, on Tuesday next, May 23, begin a course of three lectures on some of Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions; at the next Friday evening meeting Mr. J. F. Moulton will give a discourse on the Verification of Modern Scientific Theories; and on Saturday Professor Henry Morley will begin a discourse on King Arthur's Place in English Literature.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN M. WILSON, BART.

Sir John Maryon Wilson, ninth Baronet, of East Bourne, Sussex, whose death, at his seat, Charlton House, Kent, is announced, was born in 1802, the second son of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, seventh Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Captain J. Smith, R.N., and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1869, at the death of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, eighth Baronet. Sir John was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, Lord of the Manor of Hampstead, and patron of four livings. He married, Dec. 22, 1825, Charlotte Julia, daughter of George Wade, Esq., of Dunmow, and had six sons and three daughters. His eldest surviving son and successor, now Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, tenth Baronet, Lieutenant R.N., born 1829, married, 1856, Rose Emily, daughter of the Rev. Henry Sharp Pocklington, and has issue.

SIR JAMES HALL, BART.

Sir James Hall, sixth Baronet, of Dunglass, in the county of Had-dington, J.P., and Lord of the Baronies of Dunglass and Cockburnspath, died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1824, the eldest son of Sir John Hall, Bart., by Julia, his wife, daughter of James Walker, Esq., of Dalry, N.B., and was consequently nephew of Captain Basil Hall, R.N., the well-known writer. He succeeded his father in 1860. Sir James was never married, and the baronetcy consequently devolves on his eldest surviving brother, now Sir Basil Francis Hall, Bart.

SIR HUGH WILLIAMS, BART.

Sir Hugh Williams, third Baronet, of Bodelwyddan, in the county of Flint, died on the 10th inst. He was born, in 1802, the second son of Sir John Williams, first Baronet (so created July 24, 1798), by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Williams, Esq., of Tyfry, in the county of Anglesey, and succeeded his elder brother, Sir John Hay Williams, second Baronet, in 1859. Sir Hugh was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1862. He married, April 16, 1843, Henrietta Charlotte, only daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and leaves four daughters and five sons, the eldest of whom (now Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart., Captain in the 1st Life Guards), was born May 30, 1844.

The deaths are also announced of the Rev. Henry Milward, Rector of Rodney Stoke and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, late Vicar of Paulton, Rural Dean, and member of Convocation;—of Thomas Farmer Baily, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and High Sheriff 1866, late Captain Royal Kent Artillery, and formerly of Hall Place, Leigh, near Tunbridge;—of the Rev. Peter Foye Hony, LL.D., formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in his ninety-fourth year;—of Percy Henry Crutchley, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Sunninghill Park, Berks;—of Mr. John Nathaniel Spellen, for many years connected with the London newspaper press, and a valued contributor to the columns of this paper;—and of Dr. Andrew Wynter, well known as a writer of periodical literature.

Several Companionships of the Bath are gazetted, and amongst the recipients is Lieutenant V. L. Cameron, R.N.

The first meet of coaching clubs this season will take place to-day (Saturday), when it has been arranged to drive to the Alexandra Palace to luncheon.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

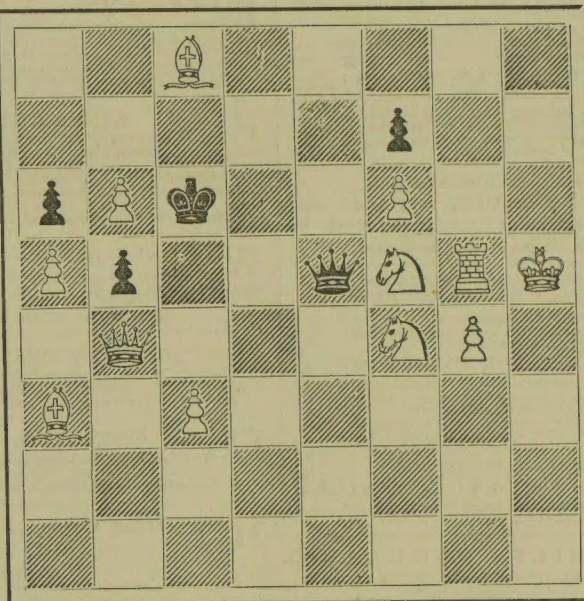
H.T.Y.—You evidently labour under some mistake with regard to Problem No. 1681. How can White play 1. R takes P?
NIBBUD.—You are in error in supposing that either Knight can be played to Q 6th. Besides, you have only sent one variation.
R.C.A.B.—The first move is correct, but where are the variations?
LICEO DE MALAGA.—Correct, as usual.
E.L.—You are wrong in the most important variation. If Black play 2. R to R 3rd, White cannot mate by 3. R takes Kt.
E. BOUTHEAD, Manila.—Quite correct.
J. WRIGHT.—Problem No. 1680 is quite correct. Your solution of No. 1681 is right so far as it goes, but one variation does not make a solution.
W. GEARY.—Thanks for the Problems, which shall have early examination.
W.H.C. Surbiton.—If Black play, as you suggest, 1. K to Q 3rd, White answers with 2. Q takes Q P, mating. There is no flaw in the Problem.
B.H.—You are wrong in both cases. In Problem No. 1680 there is no mate by 1. Q to Q 4th, on account of 1. B takes P; while in Problem No. 1681, if you commence with 1. Kt to B 4th (ch), Black simply takes the Knight with Queen, checking.
J. TARRANT.—Many thanks for the information.
F.S. WALKER.—We are obliged by your courteous attention.
W.H. CHYNOWETH (?).—Where do you find any difficulty in the problem in question? To us it seems all plain sailing.
A.F.C. O.H. MATHER, W. P. Paris, Moreton-in-the-Marsh.—Have you all overlooked that Black retakes, checking?
PROBLEM No. 1680.—Additional correct solutions received from H.T.Y., Carlo, R.W.S., Beta, P. Williams, J. Burton, F. Bowman, A. Wood, Nibbud, Neworth, J.P.S.R.S., A. Caper, K.X., E. Martindale, and P.S. Shenale. Those by J. Bingham and W.R. are wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1681.—Correct solutions received from J.J. Heaton, R.W.S., P. Williams, Pug, Peter J., R.H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, W. Leeson, J. Armadale, D. Jones, K.X., J.P.S., Cant, S. Marsden, A.W. Webber, W.S.B., E.H.H.V., J. Gardiner, Fosco, A.R.S., H. Grantley, The Towers, F.F., E.F. Byron, W.W. Bryan, F. West-End Chess Club, A. Beginner, H. Lamb, W.F. Payne, and P.S. Shenale. Those by H. Ree and W.H.P. are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1681.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 4th Kt takes Kt P*†
2. Kt (from Q Kt 4th) to Q 5th Anything
*1. Kt to Kt sq. (ch) Kt to K 6th (ch) †1. Kt takes Q B P
2. K to Kt sq. (ch) 2. P takes Kt, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1683.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

We give below another game played in the recent Divan Tournament between the Rev. G. A. MACDONELL and Mr. POTTER. (English Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	29. Kt to Q 4th	Q R to Q sq
2. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. Kt to Q 4th	P to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	31. P to K R 3rd	K to B 2nd
		32. K to Kt 2nd	R to K R sq
		33. R to K R sq	Kt to K B 3rd
		34. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q 2nd
		35. Q R to K B sq	B to Q 3rd
		36. B to Q 3rd	B to K 4th
		37. Kt to Q 6th	
		38. Kt takes Kt	R to Q Kt 2nd
		39. R to Q Kt sq	
		40. K P takes P	
		41. R to Q Kt sq	
		42. R takes R	
		43. R to Kt 6th	
		44. R takes Q B	
		45. R takes R P	
		46. B to R 4th	
		47. B to Kt 6th	
		48. R to Kt 6th	
		49. R to B 6th	
		50. R takes B P	
		51. P to K R 4th	
		52. R takes K Kt P	
		53. K to R 3rd	
		54. R to Kt 6th (ch)	
		55. K to K 2nd	
		56. K to R 3rd	

A somewhat hazardous-looking move at first sight, but not played without due consideration.
27. P to K 4th P to B 5th
28. B to B 2nd Q to K Kt 3rd
29. P to K Kt 4th

An advance fraught with peril; but Mr. Potter seems determined, at all risks, to and Black wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB V. ATHENÆUM.—The return-match between the Knight Class of the City Club and the Athenæum Chess Club took place on the 10th ult., Mr. Blackburne, by arrangement, playing on behalf of the City and giving his opponent a Knight. Annexed is the full score:—

CITY CLUB.	Won.	ATHENÆUM.	Won.
Mr. Blackburne	1	Mr. Baxter	0
Mr. Herzfeldt	0	Dr. Gordon Smith	2
Mr. Detmold	1	Dr. Batt	1
Mr. Klein	2	Mr. Griffith	0
Mr. M'Leod	2	Mr. Bowyer	0
Mr. Manning	1	Mr. Inman	1
Mr. Kishlingbury	0	Mr. Hegewald	2
Mr. F. S. Walker	2	Mr. Rogues	0
Mr. Wargha	1	Dr. Godfrey	1
Mr. Scott	Draw	Mr. Swainson	Draw
Total	10	Total	7

INTERNATIONAL V. RAILWAY CLEARING-HOUSE CHESS CLUB.—A friendly match was played, the other day, between these two clubs, and resulted in a decided victory for the International, who scored nine games to two. The players were:—International: Messrs. Moon, Morris, Pfahl, Scoones, Hoare, Brown, Bradley, and Williams. Railway Clearing-House: Messrs. Kindell, Hill, Eaden, Cox, Linton, Davis, Rountree, and Tussell.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated June 13, 1873, Oct. 29, 1874, and Jan. 12, 1876, of Mr. Walter Caradoc Smith, late of Selsdon, Surrey, who died on March 13 last, at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, was proved on the 25th ult. by Oswald Augustus Smith and Lindsay Eric Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £50,000 upon trust for his niece, Mabel Smith; £2000 each to his cousins Frederick Adam Smith and Charles Maberley; £500 to the said Lindsay Eric Smith; his yacht and fittings to his cousin Samuel George Smith; £100 to Captain Henry Wiblin, and an annuity of £50 to his butler, William Prince, all free of duty. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his cousins Oswald Augustus Smith and Eric Carrington Smith.

The will and codicil, dated March 22, 1866, and Sept. 16, 1872, of Mr. Edward Joseph Hill Jekyll, formerly of Bramley House, Surrey, but late of Wargrave Hill, Berks, who died on March 26 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Edward Joseph Jekyll, Herbert Jekyll, and the Rev. Walter Jekyll, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Julia Jekyll, his furniture, carriages, horses, &c., and £1000; to each of his executors £200 for their trouble; to his two younger sons £300 per annum during the life or widowhood of their mother; and the income of the rest of his property to his wife for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow; on her death or second marriage he gives to his sons Herbert and Walter such sums as, with the amounts they will receive under his marriage settlement, will make up £20,000 each; upon trust for his daughter, Gertrude, £6000; and the residue to his eldest son, Edward Joseph Jekyll.

The will, with three codicils, dated Nov. 13, 1872, Jan. 11, 1873, and Feb. 13, 1874, of Mr. Bulkeley John Mackworth Praed, of Ousden Hall, Suffolk, who died on March 12 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Herbert Bulkeley Praed, Fitzpatrick William Bulkeley Praed, and William Mackworth Bulkeley Praed, sons of the deceased, and William Dashwood Fane, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves upon trust, for his daughter Alice, and to each of his sons, Fitzpatrick and William, £5000; to his son Arthur, £1000; and legacies as a mark of his affection to his other children; the advowson of the Rectory of Ousden is left upon trust, so that his sons Julian and Algernon may, if qualified and willing, be presented to the living when vacant, in succession; to his wife, Mrs. Julia Praed, £500, his horses and carriages, live and dead stock about the mansion absolutely, and Ousden Hall, with the furniture and a rent charge of £1000 per annum for life. All his freehold estate in the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge he settles to the use of his son Herbert for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in succession in tail male. The rest of his property real and personal he gives to his said son Herbert absolutely.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively March 20, April 29, and May 7, 1875, of Mr. Jonathan Henry Christie, late of No. 9, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on April 15 last, were proved on the 6th inst. by Alexander Henry Christie, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives legacies to his sister Mrs. Wilson, his son-in-law Mr. Davidson, and his sister-in-law Mrs. Connor; and the rest of his estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Christie, for life. On her death various bequests in favour of different members of his family and servants take effect, and the remainder he leaves to his said son.

The will, dated April 23, 1872, of the Rev. William Conway, one of the Canons of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, who died on March 22 last, at No. 17, Dean's-yard, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, the widow, and the Rev. Robert Conway, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

Her Majesty, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, has granted a pension of £100 a year from the Civil List to the widow of the late Mr. Shirley Brooks, for some time editor of *Punch*, and for many years a much-valued contributor to this paper, in consideration of his literary services.

The corner-stone of a new free library in Cheetham, in connection with the central institution at Campfield, was laid on Thursday week. The Earl of Derby, to whom the ground on which the new library is to be built belonged, remitted half of the purchase-money.

Mr. John McMillan has been elected deputy chairman of the Brighton Aquarium Company, in place of the late Sir J. Cordy Burrows.—At a meeting at Brighton, yesterday week, it was resolved to erect some public memorial of the late Sir Cordy Burrows, and a committee, comprising the borough members and members for East Sussex, was appointed.

Last Saturday the annual brigade drill of the 2nd and 3rd London Rifles took place in Hyde Park, the regiments being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers and Laurie.—In Bushey Park a brigade drill was held under Colonel Hyde Page, the regiments present being the London Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P.; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) and the 50th Middlesex (Bank of England) Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury; the 26th Middlesex (Customs) Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P.; and the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor.—The annual prize meeting of the Sussex County Rifle Association took place at Lewes. The bronze medal for the county, given by the National Rifle Association, went to the highest aggregate score in the principal competitions. Private Anscombe (Cuckfield) tied Private W. Poate (Westbourne), and in shooting off the former won the medal with a centre against a miss.—In presiding over the meeting of the National Rifle Association, on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge announced that an Australian team was coming over to the competition at Wimbledon, and would join the Canadians in shooting for the Kolapore Cup and other prizes. His Royal Highness specified the most prominent of the arrangements made for the approaching shooting-matches at Wimbledon. He would not at present state his intention with reference to the proposed review, but announced that next year there would be a competition of mounted cavalry of the regular Army. Lord Wharmcliffe mentioned that the council had decided to accede to the request to give an increased proportion of bronze medals to counties with a large number of volunteers.—The Middlesex Rifle Association began their annual prize meeting, at Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday, when the principal competition was for the Middlesex battalions challenge cup, which was secured by the St. George's Rifles, with a score of 744, the next highest being the Queen's (Westminster), with 726. On Tuesday the bronze medals presented by the National Rifle Association were competed for, with the result that the Middlesex medal was tied for by Private C. F. Lowe, of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, and Lieutenant Bentley, of the South Middlesex; the City of London medal being won by Sergeant Munn, of the London Rifle Brigade; the Tower Hamlets medal being taken by Sergeant Hurst, of the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles.

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